

Anaheim

Parks, Recreation and Community Services

Element of the General Plan





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PARKS, RECREATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICES ELEMENT

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PARKS, RECREATION AND
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City of Anaheim
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GENERAL PLAN

PARKS, RECREATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICES ELEMENT

CHAPTER ONE - INTRODUCTION

This is the Parks, Recreation, and Community Services Element of the City of Anaheim General Plan. This element provides policy guidance for the development of Anaheim's park, recreation, and community service system through the year 2010 and beyond.

The Parks, Recreation, and Community Services Element is divided into five chapters. This chapter introduces the element, emphasizing its scope, authority, and relationship to other elements. Chapter Two describes Anaheim's park, recreation and community service system and the demographic trends affecting it. This description is the factual basis upon which the recommendations contained herein are based. Chapter Three identifies issues by synthesizing the findings of Chapter Two for the purpose of identifying present and future service and facilities concerns. Chapter Four responds to the issues identified in the third chapter by setting goals and objectives for the element. Chapter Five includes Parks, Recreation and Community Services Element map, as well as plan implementation proposals.

1.1 BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

Since the early 1980's, the City of Anaheim has undergone significant demographic changes, and these changes are likely to continue well into the next century. The population of Anaheim increased 14.38% during the ten year period of 1980-1990. By the year 2010, the City of Anaheim is projected to reach a population well in excess of 300,000, a 42% increase over the 1980 population. In addition to a steadily increasing population, the City's ethnic composition has been changing. By the year 2000, the present white majority is expected to decline to 39%, down 30% from its 1980 level of 69%. While the largest portion of future growth will be in the currently undeveloped eastern portions of the City, Anaheim's largely developed central and western sections also will see significant population growth and change; along with this growth will come an increasing need for new facilities and programs.

As part of a comprehensive effort to address these increasing and changing needs, the City of Anaheim prepared and adopted a *Strategic Plan for Anaheim Parks, Recreation and Community Services (March, 1987)*. Amongst a number of program recommendations, the *Strategic Plan* called for the preparation of a revised Parks, Recreation and Community Services Element of the General Plan that sets forth overall policies for the future development of the City's park, recreation and community services system.

In addition to the *Strategic Plan*, *Vision 2000: Strategic Planning for the Community of Anaheim (January, 1987)* contains a comprehensive series of strategies adopted by the City Council that will guide City programs through the year 2000. A number of these strategies

directly affect the delivery of parks, recreation and community services within Anaheim, including the following:

- Implement programs to educate and encourage citizens to be actively involved in the opportunities and challenges facing Anaheim.
- Implement programs to foster community identity and promote a positive City image.
- Enhance existing community amenities through both public and private cooperative efforts.
- Maintain the level of public safety in Anaheim.
- Meet the needs of Anaheim's increasing aging population.
- Derive the maximum benefits from a diverse ethnic mix.
- Accommodate the changing family structure in Anaheim.

The purpose of this element, therefore, is to set forth policies, programs, and standards for meeting the identified park, recreation and community services needs of the City's present and future residents in a manner consistent with the General Plan as a whole. This element is intended to provide the long-term framework and policy guidance for specific programs that the City will pursue in improving and expanding its park, recreation and community service system.

1.2 SCOPE

The scope of this element includes strategies and actions aimed at meeting the parks, recreation and community service needs of Anaheim. The supply of existing City-owned facilities is analyzed along with the present and future demand for recreation facilities. The results of this analysis form the foundation of a needs assessment for future Anaheim parks, recreation, and community services programs. The overall goals, objectives, proposals, and recommendations that follow were developed based on this needs assessment.

The needs assessment of the City of Anaheim's recreation system focuses only on City-owned park, recreational, and community service facilities, such as community and neighborhood parks. Public school-owned facilities are not discussed in detail, although they play a significant, but supplementary role, in meeting overall recreation demand. Private recreational facilities, plus regional facilities such as the Anaheim Stadium and the Convention Center are not discussed in detail.

Upon adoption, the Parks, Recreation, and Community Services Element will act, in conjunction with the Environmental Resource and Management Element of the General Plan, as the primary developmental policy for Anaheim's Parks, Recreation, and Community Services system.

AUTHORITY

Unlike other elements of the General Plan, a Parks, Recreation, and Community Services Element is not required by State law. However, if a city is to utilize the Quimby Act park dedication process (Government Code Section 66477 et seq.), a Parks and Recreation Element must be prepared. The Quimby Act gives a city the authority to acquire park land from a developer through the dedication of land or the payment of fees-in-lieu of dedication. Therefore, the adoption of a Parks and Recreation Element as part of the General Plan is a powerful tool that assures adequate park land wherever development or redevelopment is occurring.

While the scope has been expanded to include community services, this document serves as the update to the existing Parks and Recreational Element of the Anaheim General Plan. This document is, therefore, a part of the General Plan's Environmental Resource Management Element.

CITY OF ANAHEIM

GENERAL PLAN

PARKS, RECREATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICES ELEMENT

CHAPTER TWO - EXISTING SERVICES, FACILITIES AND TRENDS

In this chapter, existing park, recreation and community services are described along with major planning trends that will affect the future park, recreation and community service delivery system. The major focus will be upon the existing park network, recreation programs, and community services.

2.1 PARK, RECREATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE (PRCS) PLANNING AREAS

In order to adequately plan park, recreation and community services for a city with the size and diversity of Anaheim, the designation of distinct and individual PRCS planning areas is critical. The division of Anaheim into PRCS planning areas acknowledges differences in the recreational and community service needs and desires from one area to the next. Identification of areas also helps in evaluating needs in a structured manner, in identifying planning issues, and in allocating capital and operating resources for providing park, recreation and community services now and in the future.¹

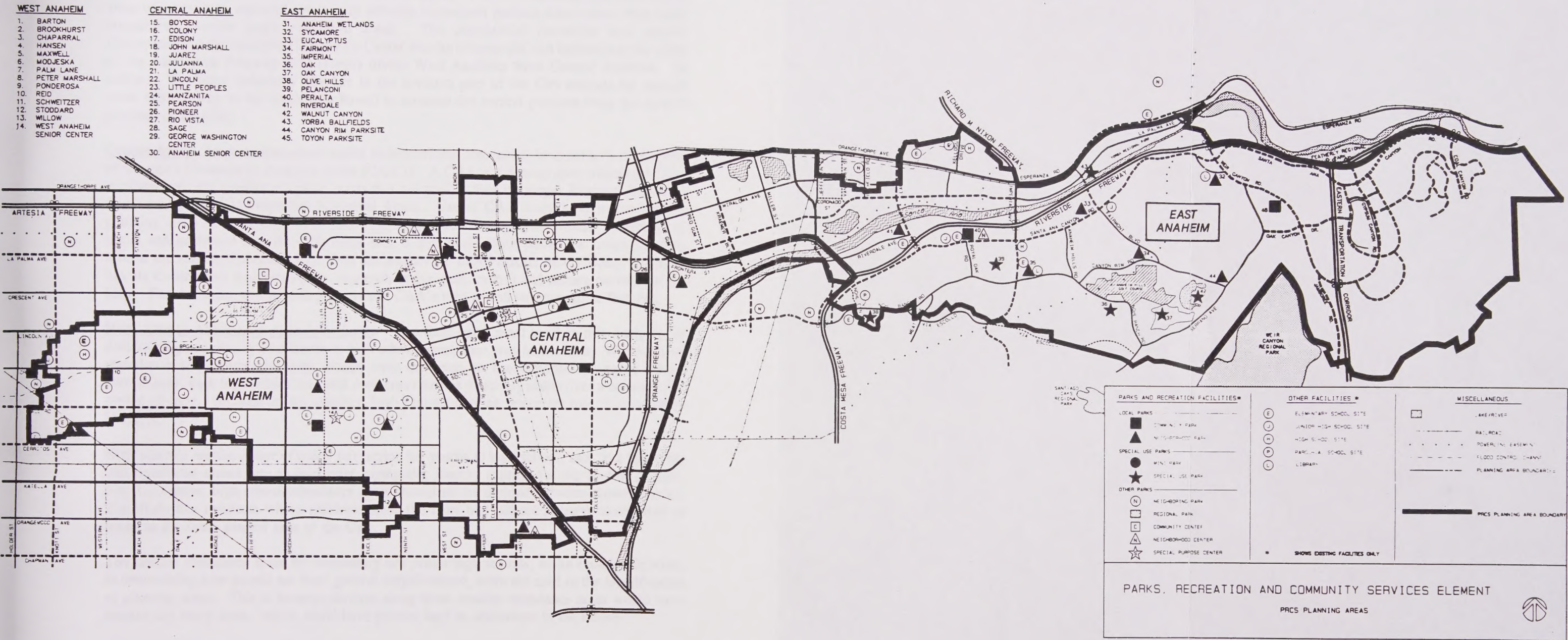
For the purposes of this element, and for future park, recreation and community service planning, three planning areas have been identified: West Anaheim, Central Anaheim, and East Anaheim. (See Figure 2.1.) West Anaheim lies to the west of the Santa Ana Freeway (I-5), Central Anaheim lies to the east of the Santa Ana Freeway and to the west of the Santa Ana River, and East Anaheim is the area generally to the east of the Santa Ana River.

2.1.1 Community Indicators Analysis

In identifying the planning areas, four major community shaping factors were analyzed – geographic barriers and boundaries, land use patterns, census areas, and high school attendance boundaries. These community indicators are discussed below along with the role each plays in establishing planning area boundaries. Park, recreation, and community service development policies should recognize these boundaries, because each will have differing recreational needs and desires.

¹ Park, Recreation and Community Service (PRCS) Planning Areas are referred to throughout this document as planning areas. These planning areas should not be confused with other planning area designations.

Figure 2.1



Geographic Barriers and Boundaries - The first community boundary indicator relates to a city's geography and major physical barriers. The freeways (Santa Ana, Riverside, Orange and, to a lesser extent the Costa Mesa), the Santa Ana River, and the Peralta Hills form such geographic barriers in Anaheim because they are difficult to cross, or are major physical elements that form natural boundaries.

Land Use Patterns - The examination of land use patterns is another component that assists in subdividing a city into communities. The mapping of major industrial and commercial areas of a city is an essential community defining component because these zones often form boundaries between large residential areas. The commercial recreation area around Disneyland and the Anaheim Convention Center and the commercial and industrial areas south of the Santa Ana Freeway (I-5) sharply divide West Anaheim from Central Anaheim. In addition, the major industrial complex in the northern part of the City extends far enough south (all the way to the Santa Ana River) to separate the central portions from the eastern portions of the City.

Census Areas - Another component useful in determining community boundaries is the County of Orange's Community Analysis Areas (CAA's). A CAA is a demographic subdivision that is comprised of a number of census tracts that are smaller than the larger Regional Statistical Areas or Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Use of CAA boundaries in establishing planning areas helps in analysis of future population and demographic trends. Gathering of social and economic data for a planning area is also made much easier for future planning efforts and studies if planning area lines are sensitive to major census subdivisions. Anaheim has six Community Analysis Areas, two each in the west, central and eastern portions of the City. For Anaheim, the boundaries between CAA's tend to follow geographic features.

High School Attendance Area Boundaries - The final component used in this analysis for determining community boundaries is high school attendance area boundaries. While school attendance area boundaries may change over the years to accommodate changing school enrollments, each high school's central core area remains relatively stable over a considerable period of time. Because of this stability, high schools play an important role in community identity.

High schools are the center of social interaction for youths in high school, and, to a lesser but still significant extent, are an important community identity element for the youths' parents. For this reason, high school attendance areas should not be divided between planning areas. It is likely that residents whose children attend the same high school perceive themselves as being in the same general area of the City.

The smaller attendance areas for elementary and junior high schools, while equally important in determining how people see their general neighborhood, were not used in the identification of planning areas. This is because division along these smaller attendance areas would have created too many areas, which could have proven hard to administer in the future.

2.1.2 West Anaheim

West Anaheim lies to the west of the Santa Ana Freeway (I-5). This planning area developed during the 1950's and 1960's, with tract housing as its prominent residential characteristic.

In addition, the regional facilities of Disneyland and the Anaheim Convention Center are located in this area.

2.1.3 Central Anaheim

Central Anaheim lies between the Santa Ana Freeway and the Santa Ana River. This area is the oldest of the three areas and contains the original town site. Much of this area has been built out for several decades. The downtown area is presently undergoing large scale redevelopment, and surrounding neighborhoods have increased in density due to higher density infill projects and the replacement of older single family residences with multi-family units. The bulk of Anaheim's older housing, and older park and recreation facilities are located in Central Anaheim.

2.1.4 East Anaheim

East Anaheim lies east of the Santa Ana River and extends inland along the Santa Ana River Valley. This is Anaheim's youngest, and still developing, area. East Anaheim contains numerous existing and proposed planned developments that will need new park, recreation and community service facilities. In addition, East Anaheim is differentiated from the other two park service areas by its rolling terrain and its significant hillside slopes. These terrain features present park and recreation planning issues not faced on the flatter terrain of West and Central Anaheim.

2.2 COMMUNITY PARK SERVICE AREAS

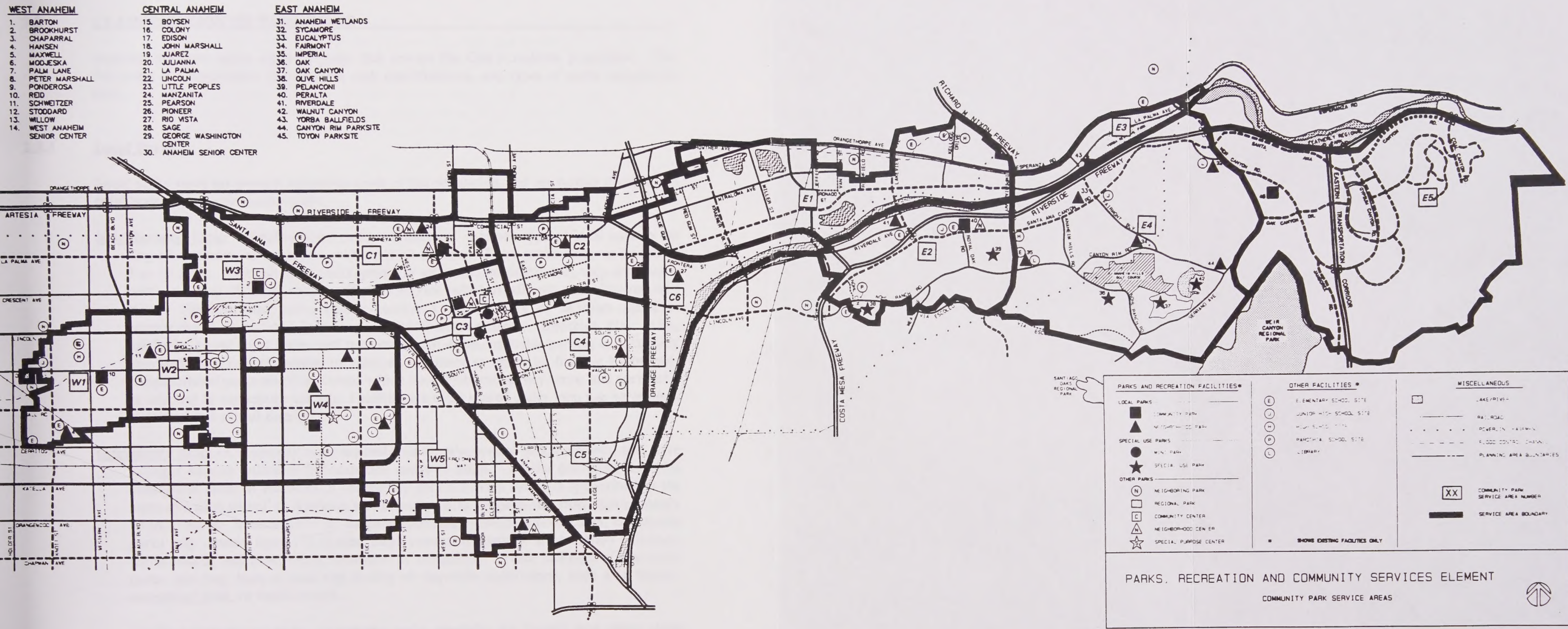
Each planning area has been further subdivided into Community Park Service Areas. (See Figure 2.2) While on a generalized basis community parks serve the population within approximately a one mile radius, physical barriers, major transportation routes, major land uses (such as a large industrial area), and other community defining elements shape the effective service area of community parks.

A number of criteria were used in establishing the Community Park Service Areas, including planning area boundaries, major physical barriers, land use barriers such as the large commercial recreation areas such as that around Disneyland and the Anaheim Convention Center, and high school attendance area boundaries. In the latter case, high school attendance area boundaries were used because many people identify strongly with their local high school, thus making high schools a major element in community identification.

Sixteen community park service areas were identified, five in West Anaheim, six in Central Anaheim, and five in East Anaheim. Included in these areas are three that will service primarily industrial and commercial sectors of the City. These are primary employment centers that generate a significant demand for recreational activities above and beyond the demand generated by the resident population.

The purpose of the Community Park Service Areas is twofold. The first is to establish service boundaries based upon existing and future community patterns, rather than on arbitrary service

Figure 2.2



radii. In this manner, service area gaps and issues can be evaluated more accurately, and resources can more precisely be allocated. Secondly, the service area boundaries can be used to better market recreation programs and community services. Since each community park will have a coherent community, more precise marketing and community outreach can be achieved. Over the years, the surrounding community will begin to identify strongly with their local community park, and will thereby increase community support for park facilities.

2.3 CLASSIFICATION OF PARK TYPES

Anaheim has two major types of parks that service the City's resident population. The following is a description of these two park classifications, and types of parks included in each.

2.3.1 Local Parks

Local parks serve the general recreation needs of the population, and are further divided into neighborhood and community parks.

Neighborhood Parks - Neighborhood parks are the most common type of local park in the City of Anaheim, as is the case with most other cities. These parks range in size from 5 to 14 acres. Because these parks generally serve one neighborhood, they are usually within walking distance, with an effective service radius usually not exceeding one-half mile. Neighborhood parks usually contain a wide variety of facilities aimed at neighborhood recreation, including: picnic/barbecue areas, children's play areas, ballfields, paved court areas, and restrooms. Off-street vehicular parking is commonly provided for a limited number of vehicles. Primary access is on foot, or by bicycle. Neighborhood parks are often located within the neighborhood they serve, and are nearby or adjacent to elementary schools. Facilities are often shared under joint use agreements with the local school district.

Community Parks - Community parks are designed to serve several neighborhoods, and, have a larger service radius of between one and two miles. At the prevailing densities throughout much of Anaheim, a community park's service radius is approximately the same as a high school's. Anaheim's community parks range in size from approximately 15 to 27 acres. In addition to the facilities provided by neighborhood parks, community parks may contain lighted ballfields, large community centers or recreation buildings, tennis courts, and other major recreation or community service facilities. Community parks also may have at least one facility of city-wide significance, such as a theater, swimming pool, or tennis courts.

Unlike neighborhood parks, community parks generally are located near major street intersections, and are designed for vehicular access as well as pedestrian access. Where possible, these parks are located adjacent to junior high schools or senior high schools, with shared facilities under a joint use agreement with the local school district.

2.3.2 Special Use Parks

Special use parks are designed to meet a wide variety of specialized, and often city-wide, recreation needs. As such, they often have one specific activity or recreation focus. Because of their specialized roles, there are no size standards for special use parks, except in the case of mini-parks. Activities in a special use park might include: nature preserves, nature trails, or tennis courts among a wide variety of specialized uses. Examples of this type of park in Anaheim are the Oak Canyon Nature Center and the Olive Hills Park Tennis Complex.

Mini-Parks, such as Little Peoples Park or Juliana Park, also are considered to be special use parks. While the larger neighborhood and community parks are preferred as general use facilities, the construction of mini-parks has been necessary on a case-by-case basis where needs for general purpose park, recreation or community service facilities cannot feasibly be met otherwise. Mini-parks are physically the smallest of the park types in Anaheim. This type of park is usually less than five usable acres in size, and is generally much smaller. They are generally used for passive recreation, provide little or no parking, and serve a relatively small area.

2.4 EXISTING PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES

This section describes existing and proposed City-owned park, recreation and community service facilities located in public park facilities. In a growing and demographically diverse City such as Anaheim, a thorough knowledge of the existing park, recreation and community service inventory is critical to gaining an understanding of issues regarding achieving a balance between the supply of facilities and demand, or need. An understanding of the existing facilities inventory also will help in eliminating unnecessary duplication of costs and services in the near and long-term future, and in setting priorities for future capital expenditures.

At present, Anaheim owns or operates 41 park sites, 39 of which are developed, and 2 of which are undeveloped. (See Figure 2.3. and Tables 2.1 through 2.3). Total public park acreage equals 515.5 acres, with 370.0 acres of developed local (neighborhood and community) parks, 125.0 acres of special use parks, and 20.5 acres of undeveloped parks. Two more parks are presently in the planning stages, along with a large open space area in Deer Canyon. These facilities are not presently owned by the City, and are not counted as part of the 515.5 acres.

There is a wide variety of recreation and community service facilities available in the park system. Examples of active recreational services include: baseball diamonds, softball diamonds, soccer fields, and a swimming pool. Passive recreational uses include barbecue areas, picnic shelters, hiking areas, and an amphitheater. Community services are provided at centers throughout the City. See Tables 2.1 through 2.3 for a listing of major facilities provided at Anaheim's public parks.

Figure 2.3

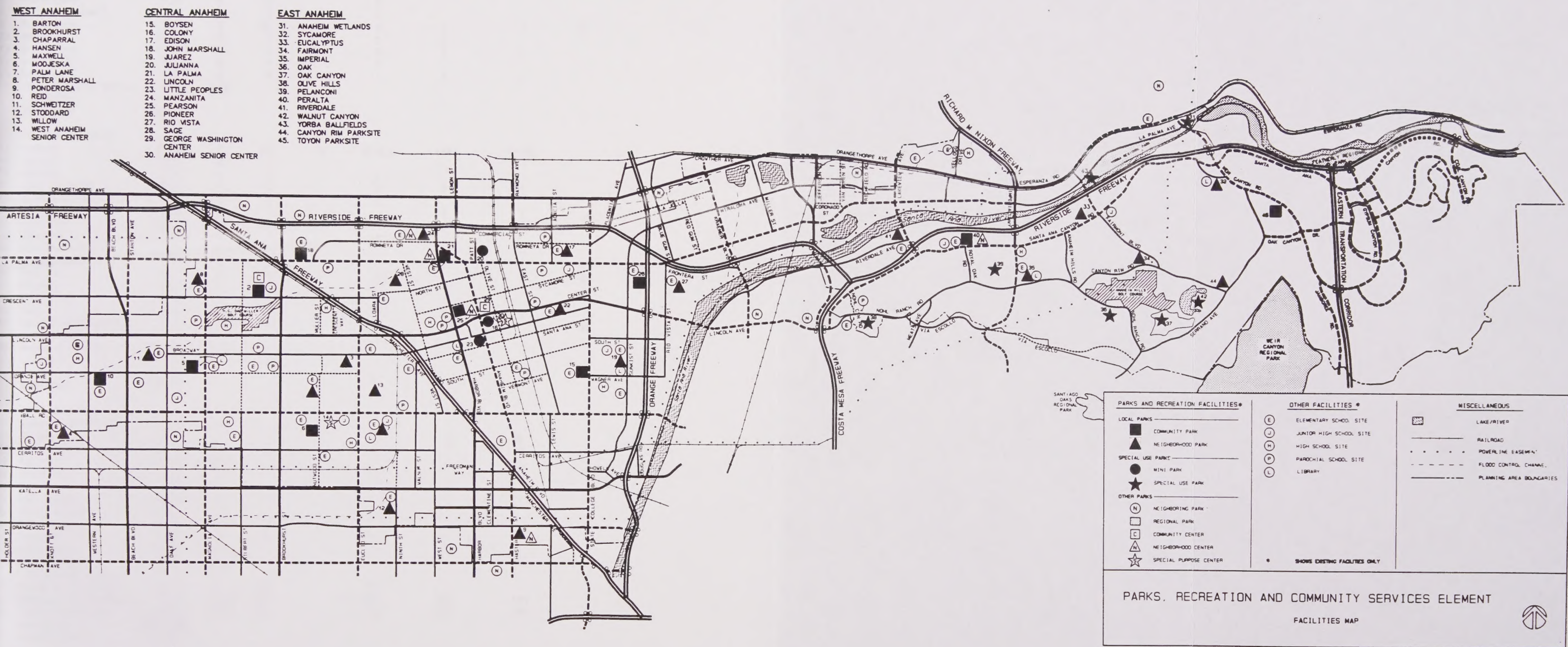


Table 2.1
PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY
SPORTS FACILITIES

	Total Acres	Type of Park	Soccer/ Football	Baseball	Formal Softball	Basketball	Volleyball	Handball	Tennis
WEST ANAHEIM									
1) Barton	4.8	N	1		1				
2) Brookhurst	27.0	C	2(1L)	1L	2L	1			
3) Chaparral	10.0	N	1		1	2L			
4) Hansen	7.0	N	1		1				
5) Maxwell	18.5	C	3(1L)		3(1L)				
6) Modjeska	23.5	C	2(1L)		1L	1L	1		
7) Palm Lane	7.0	N	1		1				
8) Peter Marshall	5.0	N	1		1				
9) Ponderosa	9.0	N	1L		1L	1	1	3	
10) Reid	27.2	C	1		1	2			
11) Schweitzer	11.5	N	1		1	1	1		
12) Stoddard	9.4	N	1		1				
13) Willow	8.8	N	1		1	1			
14) West Anaheim Senior Center	N/A	N/A							
Sub-Total	168.7								
CENTRAL ANAHEIM									
15) Boysen	24.6	C	2L	1L	2(1L)	(1P)	1(1P)		
16) Colony	0.2	M							
17) Edison	7.5	N	1		1				
18) John Marshall	15.0	C	2		2	1	1		
19) Juarez	9.5	N	1		1				
20) Julianna	0.8	M				1	1	1	
21) La Palma	21.0	C	1L	1L					
22) Lincoln	5.1	N	1		1				
23) Little Peoples	0.3	M				1			
24) Manzanita	7.5	N	1			1	1		
25) Pearson	19.0	C	1L		1L		2	2L	6L
26) Pioneer	15.3	C	1		1				
27) Rio Vista	12.8	N	1		1				
28) Sage	8.6	N	1		1	1	1		
29) George Washington Center	3.0	M				1L		1L	
30) Anaheim Senior Center	N/A	N/A							
Sub-Total	150.2								
EAST ANAHEIM									
31) Anaheim Wetlands	5.0	S							
32) Sycamore	8.0	N	1		1	1L	1L		
33) Eucalyptus	10.0	N	1		1	1	1		
34) Fairmont	17.5	U(N)							
35) Imperial	7.5	N							
36) Oak	4.0	S							
37) Oak Canyon	58.0	S							
38) Olive Hills	10.7	S							6
39) Pelanconi	27.0	S							
40) Peralta	21.4	C	2L		3L	1	1		
41) Riverdale	8.5	N	1		1	1			
42) Walnut Cyn. Reservoir site	3.0	U(S)							
43) Yorba Ballfields	16.0	S	3L		3L				
44) Canyon Rim Parks site	5.5	(P)N	(P)		(P)	(P)	(P)		
45) Toyon Parks site	16.0	(P)C	(P)		(P)	(P)	(P)		
Sub-Total	196.6**								
Grand Total	515.5**								

NOTES

Facilities	Park Types	Recreation Buildings/Community Centers
- Lighted	M - Mini Park	CC - Community Center (larger than 10,000 sq. ft.)
- Yes	N - Neighborhood Park	NC - Neighborhood Center (smaller than 10,000 sq. ft.)
- Picnic Table	C - Community Park	RC - Recreation Checkout with Restroom
- Picnic Shelter	S - Special Use Park	SC - Special Center
P) - Proposed	U - Undeveloped Park	SCC - Senior Citizen Center

Does not include City operated, used and/or programmed facilities at schools.

* Total does not include Canyon Rim Parks site and Toyon Parks site.

Table 2.2
PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY
RECREATION FACILITIES

	Shuffleboard	Horseshoe	Children's Play Area	Exercise Course	Swimming Pool	Picnic Facilities	Fire Ring
WEST ANAHEIM							
1) Barton			1				
2) Brookhurst			1	1		T	
3) Chaparral			1		Wading	T	Y
4) Hansen			1			T	Y
5) Maxwell			1	1		T	
6) Modjeska			1	1		T,S	Y
7) Palm Lane			1			T	
8) Peter Marshall			1			T	
9) Ponderosa			2			T	
10) Reid	3	4	1	Disc Golf		T,S	
11) Schweitzer			1			T	
12) Stoddard			1			T	
13) Willow			1			T	
14) West Anaheim Senior Center							
CENTRAL ANAHEIM							
15) Boysen			1(1P)			T	
16) Colony						T	
17) Edison			1			T	
18) John Marshall			1	1		T	
19) Juarez			1			T	
20) Julianna			1			T,S	
21) La Palma			1			T,S	
22) Lincoln			1			T	
23) Little Peoples			1			T,S	
24) Manzanita			2			T	
25) Pearson		2	1	1	1	T,2S	
26) Pioneer			2			T,S	
27) Rio Vista			2			T	
28) Sage			1			T	
29) George Washington Center							
30) Anaheim Senior Center							
EAST ANAHEIM							
31) Anaheim Wetlands							
32) Sycamore			1			T,2S	
33) Eucalyptus			1			T(S)	
34) Fairmont							
35) Imperial			1	(P)		T,S	
36) Oak						T	
37) Oak Canyon							
38) Olive Hills							
39) Pelanconi						T	
40) Peralta			1	1		T	
41) Riverdale			1	1		T,S	
42) Walnut Cyn. Reservoir site							
43) Yorba Ballfields			1			T	
44) Canyon Rim Parksite			(P)			(P)	
45) Toyon Parksite			(P)			(P)	

NOTES

Facilities	Park Types	Recreation Buildings/Community Centers
L - Lighted	M - Mini Park	CC - Community Center (larger than 10,000 sq. ft.)
Y - Yes	N - Neighborhood Park	NC - Neighborhood Center (smaller than 10,000 sq. ft.)
T - Picnic Table	C - Community Park	RC - Recreation Checkout with Restroom
S - Picnic Shelter	S - Special Use Park	SC - Special Center
(P) - Proposed	U - Undeveloped Park	SCC - Senior Citizen Center

* Does not include City operated, used and/or programmed facilities at schools.

Table 2.3
PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY
ADDITIONAL PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES

	Concession	Amphi- theatre Stadium	Rec. Bldg./ Comm. Center	Hiking	Adjacent Schools
WEST ANAHEIM					
1) Barton					Barton E.
2) Brookhurst	1		CC		Gauer E./Brookhurst JHS
3) Chaparral			RC		
4) Hansen					Hansen E.
5) Maxwell	1		SC(Therapeutic)(CC)		Maxwell E.
6) Modjeska	1		RC(CC)		Francis Scott Key E.
7) Palm Lane					Palm Lane E./Ball JHS
8) Peter Marshall					Peter Marshall E.
9) Ponderosa			NC		
10) Reid			RC(CC)		Twila Reid E.
11) Schweitzer	1		RC		Schweitzer E.
12) Stoddard			RC		Stoddard E.
13) Willow			RC		
14) West Anaheim Senior Center			SCC		Trident JHS
CENTRAL ANAHEIM					
15) Boysen	1		RC(CC)		Roosevelt E.
16) Colony					
17) Edison			RC		Edison E.
18) John Marshall			RC		John Marshall E.
19) Juarez	1		RC		Juarez E.
20) Julianna					
21) La Palma	2	Stadium	NC		
22) Lincoln					Lincoln E.
23) Little Peoples					
24) Manzanita			NC		
25) Pearson	1	1	NC		
26) Pioneer			RC(CC)		Sunkist
27) Rio Vista	1		RC		Rio Vista E.
28) Sage	1		RC		
29) George Washington Center			CC		
30) Anaheim Senior Center			SCC		
EAST ANAHEIM					
31) Anaheim Wetlands				Y	
32) Sycamore			RC		
33) Eucalyptus			RC		
34) Fairmont					
35) Imperial			RC		Imperial E.
36) Oak					
37) Oak Canyon		1	SC(Interpretive)	Y	
38) Olive Hills					Nohl Ranch E.
39) Pelanconi				Y	
40) Peralta	1		RC/NC/CC		Crescent E./Peralta Canyon JHS
41) Riverdale			RC		
42) Walnut Cyn. Reservoir site					
43) Yorba Ballfields	1				
44) Canyon Rim Parksite			(RC)		Canyon Rim Elementary (P)
45) Toyon Parksite			(RC/CC)		

NOTES

Facilities	Park Types	Recreation Buildings/Community Centers
L - Lighted	M - Mini Park	CC - Community Center (larger than 10,000 sq. ft.)
Y - Yes	N - Neighborhood Park	NC - Neighborhood Center (smaller than 10,000 sq. ft.)
T - Picnic Table	C - Community Park	RC - Recreation Checkout with Restroom
S - Picnic Shelter	S - Special Use Park	SC - Special Center
(P) - Proposed	U - Undeveloped Park	SCC - Senior Citizen Center

* Does not include City operated, used and/or programmed facilities at schools.

As indicated in Table 2.4, the distribution of parkland acreage amongst the three planning areas partially favors the less densely populated East Anaheim area. When undeveloped park, and special use facilities are factored out, and only developed local parks are considered, however, East Anaheim has a significantly smaller percentage of the City's total park acreage than do West and Central Anaheim, as shown in Table 2.5.

This is attributable to the large amount of special use park acreage in East Anaheim, coupled with the rapid growth currently being experienced in the area. As is common with most developing new communities, parks have not been developed as fast as the population has grown. East Anaheim's hilly terrain lends itself to the development of special use parks, such as the Oak Canyon Nature Center and Pelanconi Park, both of which provide opportunities for hiking and nature study.

Table 2.4 TOTAL EXISTING PARK ACREAGE (1991)			
	Acreage	Percent of Total Acreage	Percent of 1990 Population Served (253,204)
West Anaheim	168.7	32.7	37.5
Central Anaheim	150.2	29.2	37.6
East Anaheim	196.6	38.1	24.9
Total	515.5	100.0	100.0

Table 2.5 TOTAL DEVELOPED LOCAL PARK ACREAGE (1991) (Excluding Special Use Facilities)			
	Acreage	Percent of Total Acreage	Percent of 1990 Population Served (253,204)
West Anaheim	168.7	45.6	37.5
Central Anaheim	145.9	39.4	37.6
East Anaheim	55.4	15.0	24.9
Total	370.0	100.0	100.0

The City's facilities are augmented through joint use agreements with Anaheim's school districts. Recreational and classroom facilities located at school sites are used extensively for City-sponsored activities after school hours and during vacations. As such, school facilities are a critical adjunct to City-owned facilities.

2.4.1 West Anaheim

Of the 13 parks in West Anaheim, 9 are neighborhood parks and 4 are community parks. There are no mini-parks or special use parks in this planning area. Unlike the other two planning areas, most of West Anaheim's parks adjoin an elementary school or junior high school.

The facilities in West Anaheim's parks vary considerably, but active recreation facilities are common to all. Every park in West Anaheim possesses a soccer/football field and a softball field, in addition to a children's play area (tot lot).

Features unique to individual parks include shuffleboard, horseshoes, a frisbee golf course at Reid Park, and an exercise course and a lighted baseball diamond at Brookhurst Park.

These 13 parks range in size from 4.8 acres at Barton Park, to 27.2 acres at Reid Park. The majority of West Anaheim's parks are between 7 and 12 acres in size.

2.4.2 Central Anaheim

Central Anaheim has 15 developed parks, more than any of the other areas. Of the Central Anaheim parks, 4 are mini-parks, 6 are neighborhood parks, and 5 are community parks. Six of the parks adjoin elementary schools.

As can be expected, the facilities in Central Anaheim's parks also greatly vary, partly because the parks in this area are some of the City's oldest and most intensely developed. Pearson Park is the best equipped for active recreation with tennis courts, handball courts, and the City's only swimming pool, in addition to an amphitheater and concession stand. Central Anaheim also has two lighted baseball diamonds, one each at Boysen Park and La Palma Park. There also are two exercise courses, one at John Marshall Park and the other at Pearson Park.

All parks in Central Anaheim, except Colony Park, are equipped with passive recreation facilities such as picnic tables, picnic benches, and tot lots. In addition, four facilities have picnic shelters.

2.4.3 East Anaheim

The East Anaheim area is still developing, and so is its park system. East Anaheim has 13 parks, of which 4 are neighborhood parks, 6 are special use facilities, 1 is a community park, and 2 are presently undeveloped. Of the 13 parks, 3 adjoin elementary schools.

The facilities in the developed local parks are not as complete or varied as those in the older planning areas. For instance, none of the parks in East Anaheim has baseball diamonds. East Anaheim does, however, have six soccer/football fields, of which five are lighted for night use, and eight softball fields, of which six are lighted.

In addition to the local park facilities, East Anaheim contains six special use facilities. The six parks provide hiking trails (Pelanconi), a tennis complex (Olive Hills), a nature center (Oak Canyon), picnicking facilities (Oak Park), a wetlands preserve (Anaheim Wetlands), and a softball complex (Yorba Ballfields).

The size of these parks vary as much as the activities contained within them. Oak Park is the smallest East Anaheim park at 4 acres, while the Oak Canyon Nature Center is the largest in Anaheim's park system at 58 acres.

2.4.4 Other Major City-Owned or Operated Facilities

Besides the local park system, the City of Anaheim owns a number of other recreational facilities that are managed outside the Department of Parks, Recreation and Community Services. These facilities offer regional, and in some cases, nationally significant recreation opportunities.

H. G. "Dad" Miller Golf Course - This is a 107 acre, 18-hole public course and driving range located in West Anaheim between Crescent Avenue and Lincoln Avenue. The course can be easily accessed by Orange County residents via Brookhurst Street and the Santa Ana Freeway (I-5).

Anaheim Hills Golf Course - This is Anaheim's second public golf course. Located immediately east of the intersection of Nohl Ranch Road and Canyon Rim Road in the East Anaheim Planning Area, the golf course has 18 holes, a driving range, and a club house. Oak Canyon Nature Center lies immediately to the east of the golf course, as does a water reservoir. Taken together, these three facilities have significant potential as a specialized recreation area.

Anaheim Convention Center - Located in the West Anaheim Planning Area just south of Disneyland, the Anaheim Convention Center is equipped for conventions, conferences, auto shows, exhibitions, etc. The Anaheim Convention Center is the largest such facility in California, and plays host to numerous local, state, and national conventions and events annually.

Anaheim Stadium - This facility, commonly referred to as the "Big A", is located in the southern portion of Central Anaheim. Anaheim Stadium's primary usage is as the home for the California Angels and the Los Angeles Rams. In addition, the stadium is used for concerts, occasionally for off-road vehicle exhibitions, amongst a variety of other indoor and outdoor events.

Anaheim Tennis Center - This facility is a privately operated tennis club, with twelve courts and a clubhouse, located on City-owned property at Boysen Park.

2.4.5 Regional Park Facilities

There are a number of regional park facilities operated by the County of Orange located in and adjacent to Anaheim. These facilities include:

Yorba Regional Park - Located in East Anaheim along the north side of the Santa Ana River east of Imperial Highway, this regional park has approximately 166 acres, 100 of which are currently developed for a variety of active and passive recreational uses. Facilities include picnic areas, playgrounds, fishing, and a model boating basin. The Yorba Ballfields facility, which is operated and used by the City of Anaheim under a joint use contract with the County of Orange, is located on the western edge of Yorba Regional Park.

Featherly Regional Park - This park is located north of East Anaheim in the City of Yorba Linda along the Santa Ana River between Coal Canyon Road and Weir Canyon Road. Featherly Park has 150 acres, 80 of which are developed with camping facilities, an amphitheater, and nature trails.

Weir Canyon Regional Park - This is a proposed regional park of approximately 2,125 acres located south of East Anaheim near the proposed southerly extension of Weir Canyon Road in the City of Orange's sphere-of-influence. No facilities have been planned yet for this park.

Santiago Oaks Regional Park - This 135 acre park is located along Santiago Creek in the City of Orange. Access from East Anaheim is indirect at this point. Facilities include a wilderness area, hiking trails, equestrian facilities, bicycling paths, and a nature center.

Regional Trails - There are 27.35 miles of regional hiking, bicycling and equestrian trails existing or planned within Anaheim. Of these, the longest is the Santa Ana River trail, with 10.30 miles of hiking, riding and bicycling facilities. This trail runs along the Santa Ana River along its entire length in Orange County. The City of Anaheim Riding and Hiking Trails Master Plan contains details on these facilities.

2.4.6 School Facilities

Besides the local and regional park facilities described above, Anaheim's public schools provide a wide variety of recreational facilities that are available on a limited basis to the City's residents as a whole during non-school hours, holidays and vacations. School facilities are considered an important adjunct to City-owned and operated parks, and a number of these facilities are operated and maintained through joint use agreements between the City and the various school districts serving the City.

The forty elementary, eight junior high, and seven high schools in and around Anaheim have a wide variety of active recreation facilities available, including baseball, softball, basketball, handball, soccer/football, tennis, track, volleyball, handball, swimming pools, and gyms. In addition, local schools are used to provide classroom space for recreation programs.

Many schools in Anaheim are on a year-round schedule, which means that school recreation facilities are not available during the traditional long summer vacation days. Unlike traditional schools, however, these facilities are available during the extended spring, fall and winter breaks taken by year-round schools. Even more schools may go onto year-round schedules in the near future due to increasing enrollments.

2.4.7 Parkways, Street Trees, and Medians

The Parks, Recreation and Community Services Department also is responsible for maintaining Anaheim's street trees, parkways and street medians. There are approximately 100 acres in parkways and medians under maintenance by the City, including 103 parkways and 50 medians. As major new developments occur throughout the City, more parkways and medians will be added.

The *Strategic Plan for Anaheim Parks, Recreation and Community Services (March, 1987)* identifies expanding responsibilities for median and parkway maintenance as an issue, and makes several recommendations regarding these services, including:

- Determine the feasibility of transferring responsibilities to other departments.
- Increase landscape and median maintenance funds from the General Fund.
- Explore the feasibility of contracting with private vendors for on-going maintenance.
- Determine if assessment districts would be an appropriate vehicle for financing median maintenance.

2.5 CURRENT RECREATION PROGRAMS AND TRENDS

Recreation programming represents the spectrum of organized recreational activities sponsored by the City of Anaheim. These activities include a variety of recreational and self improvement programs and classes designed for age groups from pre-school children through senior citizens. Not included in this section is informal play at local parks. This is, however, a critical recreational element, and should not be ignored in future programming decisions.

Programs are funded partially through the City's General Fund, and partially through user fees, and are offered at a number of locations throughout the City. Recreation activities offered or sponsored by the City are held at a wide variety of facilities throughout the City. The most commonly used sites include parks, and local public schools (mostly junior high and senior high schools) through joint use agreements.

2.5.1 Programs for Pre-School Age Children

Programs oriented towards pre-schoolers include the Tiny Tots Program for children between three and five, tumbling classes, dance classes, science, storytelling and art. Most of these programs, however, are offered only at limited times, and at only few places throughout the City. Fees are charged for all of the pre-school programs, but the General Fund does subsidize the Tiny Tots Program.

2.5.2 Programs for Elementary School Age Children

This is the age group whose recreational needs are most heavily served by public agencies. In Anaheim, a large percentage of the organized recreational activities sponsored by the City are offered to this age group. In addition, the school districts provide recreational programs aimed at school children through physical education, and some districts provide before and after school programs. City-sponsored organized activities for elementary school age children vary widely, including sports and athletics, arts and crafts, story theatre, dance, intellectual and self-improvement classes, recreation center programs, and other special events.

2.5.3 Programs for Teens

The foundation element of Anaheim's teen oriented recreational programming is the teen clubs that are run through the local junior high schools. These clubs have proven popular through the years. Other programs specifically aimed at teenagers also are offered, including excursions, self-improvement classes, sports camps, and athletic programs.

Teens, nevertheless, are a difficult group to address through recreation programs. These are the years dominated by a search for personal identity and eventual full adulthood. Group behavior and approval is critical during these years, a fact that recreation agencies should recognize when developing program offerings.

2.5.4 Programs for Adults

Programs oriented primarily towards post high-school adults include a wide mix of sports, open gyms programs, self improvement classes, softball leagues, tennis, soccer, volleyball, and table tennis. Activities are offered for men, women, and on a co-educational basis.

Most classes are offered on a fee basis, and cover a wide range of subjects including personal grooming, computer courses, academic preparation, language courses, science, safety-related classes, and health classes. Classes taught by contract instructors are not regarded as core programs, and are supported entirely through user fees. Class offerings are identified through a number of resources such as course proposals from teachers, standard recreation reference documents, community input and suggestions, and teacher availability. The major restrictions on the number of class offerings are the availability of adequate classroom space, availability of qualified instructors, the need for small class sizes, and public interest, user fees, and scheduling constraints.

2.5.5 Programs for Senior Citizens

Anaheim offers a full range of senior citizen recreation and human service programs. These programs are based at the Anaheim Senior Center, the West Anaheim Senior Center, and the George Washington Community Center. The City also has developed a close relationship with the Anaheim Senior Citizens Club, the largest senior citizens club in the nation. The Anaheim Senior Citizens Club utilizes space within both senior centers to offer its own recreation and senior-related programs.

2.5.6

Community-Wide Programs and Programs for Special Populations

Anaheim offers a full range of therapeutic recreation programs for developmentally disabled, learning disabled, and physically disabled people. The programs include aquatics, dance, arts and crafts, travel and tours, sports competitions, tennis, basketball, track and field, bowling, music, and day camp activities.

Community-wide special activities include six major City-wide special events annually. These vary from Cinco de Mayo, which attracts over one hundred thousand people during its four day run, to craft fairs that feature handcrafted wares and activities for children. Such community events contribute significantly to a heightened sense of community in Anaheim.

The Oak Canyon Nature Center serves as an excellent resource for outdoor and environmental education programs, and is frequently used for outings by school groups, scout troops, and other community groups. The developed trails and visitor center provide opportunities for exploration and education, and the staff offers a variety of programs to enhance the visitor's enjoyment of the facility.

The programs at Pearson Park Amphitheater offered during the summer are designed to serve the community as a whole. The facility offers a variety of music, drama and dance programs for all ages three evenings per week during the 10-week summer season.

2.6

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

The purpose of this section is to examine Anaheim's current population size, ethnicity, and age characteristics, and, then, by utilizing demographic forecasts, to outline the changes that are predicted to occur through the year 2010. Once these demographic trends have been revealed, they can be used in conjunction with the current park inventory to determine the future park, recreation and community service needs of Anaheim.

2.6.1

Population Growth

Over the 30 year period between 1980 and 2010, the City of Anaheim is expected to undergo moderate to heavy population growth. Referring to Table 2.6, Anaheim is expected to increase from 253,204 in 1990, to 315,251 in the year 2010. This corresponds to a 24.5% increase over the 1990 population, or 1.2% per annum.

Table 2.6								
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY PLANNING AREA								
Year	1980	1985	1987	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
WEST ANAHEIM	89,906	96,401	96,569	94,973	99,087	99,645	106,947	110,181
	40.6%	39.8%	39.5%	37.5%	36.8%	35.5%	35.3%	35.0%
CENTRAL ANAHEIM	88,372	95,550	94,899	95,285	99,055	100,247	102,972	106,121
	39.9%	39.5%	38.8%	37.6%	36.8%	35.7%	33.9%	33.7%
EAST ANAHEIM	43,101	50,206	53,023	62,946	71,239	81,098	93,467	98,949
	19.5%	20.7%	21.7%	24.9%	26.4%	28.9%	30.8%	31.4%
TOTAL	221,379	242,157	244,491	253,204	269,381	280,990	303,386	315,251
Source: POD, Inc.; County of Orange, OCP1985 and OCP1990 Population Projections by Community Analysis Area.								

Also evident from Table 2.6 is the expected shift in distribution of Anaheim's population. In 1980, 40.6% of Anaheim's residents inhabited the West Anaheim Planning Area, 39.9% inhabited the Central Anaheim Planning Area, and 19.5% lived in the East Anaheim Planning Area. In the year 2010, it is projected that there will be a more even distribution of the population amongst the three areas.

This shift in the distribution of Anaheim's population is mostly due to the extensive proposed and occurring development in the East Anaheim area, coupled with more moderate growth rates elsewhere. More specifically, the East Anaheim area is projected to increase from 43,101 to 98,949 between the years 1980 and 2010. This 129.6% increase in population corresponds to an approximate increase of 4.3% per year. Considering East Anaheim's rapid projected population increase, its considerable undeveloped areas, and its hilly terrain, the development of East Anaheim's park and recreation program will present challenges not experienced in Central and West Anaheim.

The other two areas, West and Central Anaheim, are not expected to grow as rapidly as East Anaheim. West Anaheim is expected to increase from 89,906 residents to 110,181 by the year 2010, and Central Anaheim from 88,372 to 106,121 residents. These 22.6% and 20.1% respective population increases over 30 years are not as steep as East Anaheim's, but are significant, nonetheless.

2.6.2 Age Distribution Trends

Besides size, the age composition of a population is critical in determining park, recreation and community service needs. Differing age groups prefer different recreational activities. For example, the needs of young children focus more on playground facilities and services in a park, while senior citizens may demand more in the way of passive recreation and community service facilities. Therefore, by knowing the age characteristics of the population, facilities and programs can be targeted to more accurately meet the varying needs of particular service areas.

As shown in Table 2.7, 20-49 year-olds are the dominant age group in Anaheim. In fact, nearly half of Anaheim belongs to this age group. Looking at individual planning areas, it can be seen that there are differences in age concentrations between the three planning areas. The most noticeable difference is the relatively low concentration of elderly in the East Anaheim area. People 65 years-of-age and older account for four percent of East Anaheim's population, while they make up more than eight percent of the population in the other two planning areas. The age compositions of West Anaheim and Central Anaheim are similar, and are expected to remain similar through at least the year 2000.

These differences are not surprising given that most development in East Anaheim is aimed at younger age groups with families, rather than at senior citizens or younger age groups without families living in the same home. Due, however, to the younger population in East Anaheim, it is expected that there will be stronger demand for active recreation facilities and youth oriented facilities than elsewhere in the community. West and Central Anaheim, while needing to provide a full range of active facilities, will have a greater demand for facilities oriented towards senior citizens.

Table 2.7

AGE DISTRIBUTION - 1980 TO 2000
(Percent of Population)

Age Group	1980	1985	1990	2000
WEST ANAHEIM				
0-4	7	6	6	6
5-9	6	5	5	4
10-19	16	12	12	11
20-49	47	49	49	47
50-64	16	16	14	15
65 and Over	8	11	14	16
CENTRAL ANAHEIM				
0-4	8	7	6	6
5-9	7	6	5	4
10-19	15	12	14	10
20-49	46	49	49	50
50-64	14	14	12	15
65 and Over	10	11	14	15
EAST ANAHEIM				
0-4	7	7	7	6
5-9	8	6	5	5
10-19	20	16	14	12
20-49	49	52	53	48
50-64	13	14	15	19
65 and Over	4	5	6	10
CITY-WIDE				
0-4	7	7	6	6
5-9	7	6	5	4
10-19	16	14	13	11
20-49	47	50	50	48
49-64	15	15	13	16
65 and Over	8	9	12	14

Source: Parks, Recreation and Community Services Strategic Plan, 1987; 1980 United States Census. The Strategic Plan does not contain projections beyond 2000.

Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding errors.

2.6.3

Ethnicity Trends

The ethnic distribution of the City of Anaheim is diverse and changing. In 1980, about 69% of Anaheim's residents were in the white ethnic grouping. Hispanics constituted the second largest ethnic grouping, with approximately 25% of the City's population in 1980. Those falling into other (Asians, Blacks, Indians, Pacific Islander, etc.) ethnic groups in 1980 constituted 6% of Anaheim's population. Refer to Table 2.8 for a summary of Anaheim's ethnic distribution.

Table 2.8					
ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION BY PLANNING AREA					
(Percent)					
Ethnic Group	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
WEST ANAHEIM					
White	78	74	67	60	53
Hispanic	16	18	22	25	29
Other	6	8	11	15	18
CENTRAL ANAHEIM					
White	53	45	33	22	10
Hispanic	43	48	59	69	80
Other	5	7	8	9	10
EAST ANAHEIM					
White	80	78	74	71	67
Hispanic	13	13	12	12	11
Other	7	9	13	18	22
CITY-WIDE					
White	69	64	56	47	39
Hispanic	25	28	34	39	45
Other	6	8	10	14	16
Source: Parks, Recreation and Community Services Strategic Plan, 1987; 1980 United States Census. The Strategic Plan does not contain projections beyond 2000.					
Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding errors.					

As time progresses, the City-wide ethnic distribution is expected to change. As Table 2.8 indicates, existing trends show that the white ethnic grouping will make up 39% of the population by the year 2000, while the hispanic grouping will slowly increase in proportion until it makes up approximately 45% of the population. In addition, the "other" grouping is expected to increase in size over time, reaching 16% by the year 2000. These anticipated changes will make Anaheim an ethnically diverse City without one clearly dominant ethnic majority. By moving away from a white majority to an ethnically diverse population, the

recreational demands of the City of Anaheim will have to be reassessed to reflect the demands of this population in transition.

Accurate projections of a city's ethnic distribution is critical in gaining insight into the future demands that will be placed on the city's park, recreation and community service system. Because there are certain recreational facilities that appeal to specific ethnic groups, determination of a city's ethnic composition can assist in resource allocation. Taking this into consideration, the following identifies the current and projected ethnic composition of each planning area.

West Anaheim - Like the projected City-wide trend, the proportion of those in the white ethnic classification will decline, with whites making up 53% of the population by the year 2000. Hispanic and "other" groupings will increase their share of the population to 29% and 18% respectively by the year 2000.

Central Anaheim - This planning area is expected to undergo the greatest transformation of the three planning areas. As Table 2.8 illustrates, the white population in the Central Anaheim Planning Area is expected to decline from 53% in 1980 to 10% in the year 2000. The Hispanic population is projected to increase from 43% in 1980, to 80% in the year 2000. In addition, the "other" ethnic grouping is projected to increase from 5% in 1980 to 10% in the year 2000. If these trends occur as anticipated, Central Anaheim will change to a distinctly Hispanic population by the turn of the century.

East Anaheim - The East Anaheim Planning Area is not expected to change as dramatically as the other two areas. The white ethnic grouping is predicted to drop only 13 percentage points between 1980 and the year 2000, whereas this ethnic group dropped 25 and 43 percentage points for the respective areas of West and Central Anaheim. The Hispanic population will remain stable, dropping from 13% to 11% between the years 1980 and 2000. And, finally, the increase in the "other" category in East Anaheim from 7 to 22 percent. This relatively low level of change is attributable in a large degree to the comparatively high rate of new suburban development in East Anaheim as compared to the remainder of the City. Newer development of large planned communities tends to attract predominantly white, middle to upper income groups. As the area ages, however, East Anaheim should increasingly reflect the ethnic diversity found in the rest of the City. This can have a measurable impact on the recreational planning of East Anaheim.

CITY OF ANAHEIM

GENERAL PLAN

PARKS, RECREATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICES ELEMENT

CHAPTER THREE - PARK, RECREATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE ISSUES

This chapter discusses the major issues surrounding the provision of parks, recreation and community services to Anaheim's residents through the year 2010. These issues are based upon the analysis contained in Chapter Two, plus observations of the system as a whole. The goals, objectives, policies, standards and implementation recommendations contained in the following three chapters comprise the General Plan strategy for meeting the following issues.

3.1 PARK ACREAGE NEEDS

The purpose of this section is to calculate the parkland needed to serve Anaheim's future residents. By comparing population projections with the existing inventory of the Anaheim park system, reliable estimates can be determined of how many additional acres of parks the City will require in order to maintain the current City standard of 2 acres of local park space per 1,000 residents.

Anaheim's public park system consists of 41 existing or proposed parks on 515.5 acres of land. Table 3.1 summarizes park land needs through 2010 based upon projected population and a standard of 2 acres per 1,000 residents. In 1990, there were just over 2.0 acres per thousand residents, with a 9.1 acre surplus of public parkland when all parkland was counted. However, when only local parks (neighborhood and community parks) were counted, the park acreage per thousand decreased to 1.49 acres, for a net deficit of 118.9 acres.

Based on a 2010 projected population of 315,251, the City will need 630.5 acres of local parks to attain the current 2 acres of local parkland per thousand residents standard. Considering that Anaheim currently provides 387.5 acres of local parks, there will be a 243.0 acre deficit of parkland required to meet the desired standard at estimated full build-out of the General Plan.

A brief discussion concerning special-use parks is essential to understanding why they are not used in calculating park acreage per capita standards.

Table 3.1							
PARK ACREAGE DEFICITS (IN ACRES BY PLANNING AREA)							
Planning Area	Existing Park Acreage	1990		2000		2010	
		Demand	Deficit	Demand	Deficit	Demand	Deficit
West	168.7	189.9	21.2	199.3	30.6	220.4	51.7
Central	150.2	190.6	44.7	200.5	54.6	212.2	66.3
East	196.6	125.9	53.0	162.2	89.3	197.9	125.0
City-wide	515.5	506.4	118.9	562.0	174.5	630.5	243.0
Note: Refer to Table 2.6 for population estimates and projections.							

A special-use park is a recreation facility devoted usually to only one specialized activity. Because a special-use park usually provides only one activity (a tennis complex, for example), it is subtracted from the total park acreage when computing the City's recreation standard (acres of park per 1,000 population). This is justified by a special use park's specialized role, as opposed to the generalized role of local parks. A special use facility is not necessarily frequented by residents living near it, as is more likely the case with a local park. Therefore, while a special facility that caters to a specialized recreation demand is important, it does not meet the general needs of the population in the vicinity.

3.1.1

West Anaheim

The nine neighborhood parks and four community parks contained within this planning area total 168.7 acres in size. The population projections (Table 2.6) together with the desired park standard (2 acres of park per 1,000 population) generate demand for 189.9 acres of parkland in 1990, and 220.4 acres in 2010. Since West Anaheim presently has only 168.7 acres of local parkland, it is experiencing a parkland deficit of 21.2 acres. This deficit will increase to 51.7 acres by the year 2010.

If no additional parkland is provided to meet the increased demand due to new population growth within the West Anaheim area, then parkland per thousand residents will decline from the currently deficient level of 1.75 acres to 1.56 acres.

A number of constraints to acquiring additional land exist in this area. The most important of these is that the area is largely built out, and few vacant or underutilized parcels of sufficient size exist for providing new parks. Most new development will be on smaller lots or in smaller subdivisions. Land acquisition will therefore be difficult and expensive. Potential resolutions to this issue involve continued joint ventures with the school districts through which one or more school sites can be expanded to provide park facilities on a shared basis, or the use of currently underutilized power easements.

3.1.2 Central Anaheim

Of this area's 15 parks, 4 are mini-parks, 6 are neighborhood parks, and 5 are community parks. The total acreage of these 15 parks is 150.2, 145.9 of which are classified as community or neighborhood parks.

The population projections (Table 2.6) together with the desired park standard (2 acres of local park per 1,000 population) generate demand for 190.6 acres of parkland in 1990, and 212.2 acres in 2010. Since Central Anaheim presently has only 145.9 acres of local parkland, it is experiencing a parkland deficit of 44.7 acres. This deficit will increase to 66.3 acres by the year 2010, if additional parkland is not provided to meet the increased demand due to new population growth within the Central Anaheim area. As a result, the ratio of parkland per thousand residents will decline from the current level of 1.53 acres to 1.37 acres.

As with West Anaheim, this area faces significant issues relating to the availability of land for additional parks. Increased intensification of residential land uses coupled with on-going redevelopment programs will put increased pressures on existing parks, while parcels of land suitable for park use are in short supply. Redevelopment is active in Central Anaheim, which may present opportunities to provide new parkland through land assemblage efforts. Additionally, parcels of land in the commercial recreation and industrial areas have potential for use as parks. The use of mini-parks to meet neighborhood and urban open space needs on a limited, but continuing, basis also may help to alleviate the current shortages.

3.1.3 East Anaheim

There are five neighborhood parks, one community park (Peralta), and seven special use facilities located in East Anaheim. These 13 facilities account for 196.6 acres of parkland. Of this 196.6 acres, only 72.9 acres are in local parks.

Of the three planning areas, East Anaheim has the least local parkland on a per capita basis. The population projections (Table 2.6) together with the desired park standard (2 acres of local park per 1,000 population) generate demand for 125.9 acres of parkland in 1990, and 197.9 acres in 2010. Since East Anaheim presently has only 72.9 acres of local parkland, it is currently experiencing a parkland deficit of 53.0 acres. This deficit will increase to 125.0 acres by the year 2010, if no additional parkland is provided to meet the increased demand due to new population growth within the East Anaheim area. This will result in a decline from the 1990 level of 1.16 acres per thousand residents to 0.74 acres in 2010. Parkland added through future dedication and through outright acquisition will change this balance in the future, however.

While the current parkland per capita in East Anaheim is lower than the rest of the City, issues of land availability are not the same as in the fully developed western and central portions of the City. East Anaheim is still developing, and much vacant useable land remains for acquisition, dedication and improvement as a result of new development. In addition, the large number of special use parks in the area take up some of the local demand for active and passive recreation.

Land suitability issues, nevertheless, remain. Because most of East Anaheim is hilly terrain, many potential park sites lose usable land to steep slopes, and much of the currently vacant

land is too steep for development of either residences or parks. Careful planning and location, therefore, becomes critical in developing the future park network in East Anaheim:

3.2 PARK SERVICE DEFICIENCY AREAS

This section discusses gaps in local park service based on the analysis of the previous chapter. By identifying currently developed areas of Anaheim lacking adequate recreation facilities, future sites and facilities can be identified, and development priorities can be established.

Significant gaps in park and recreation service are identified as Neighborhood Park Deficiency Areas where neighborhood park service is lacking, and Community Park Deficiency Areas where community park service is lacking or needed.

Figures 3.1 and 3.2 show Neighborhood Park Deficiency Areas and Community Park Deficiency Areas. Figure 3.1 shows the location of parks in Anaheim, along with the effective service radius of each local park. For this analysis, it was assumed that neighborhood parks service a 1/2 mile radius. It was also assumed that community parks provide neighborhood park services within a 1/2 mile radius. Residential areas falling outside the 1/2 mile service radius are considered to be deficient in neighborhood park facilities. Figure 3.2 shows Community Park Deficiency Areas based on the lack of community parks within Community Park Service Areas.

In general, the distribution of local park facilities in Anaheim is relatively even, with most residential areas within the service area of at least one neighborhood or community park, with the exception of the newly developing portions of East Anaheim, which has not yet fully developed its park infrastructure. Each of the three planning areas is analyzed below.

3.2.1 West Anaheim

This planning area is perhaps the best served of the three, with its four evenly spaced community parks. In addition, the location of neighborhood parks in the southern portion of the planning area compensates for the lack of community parks to serve residential neighborhoods in this sector. There are still, however, some portions of the West Anaheim Planning Area that fall into gaps between local park service areas. As can be seen in Figure 3.1, the western corners of Anaheim, west of Hansen and Reid Parks, contain service gaps, in addition to the area south of Maxwell Park and the northwest corner of the City of Anaheim.

For three reasons, these service area gaps do not warrant any priority action towards their elimination. First, even though these technically underserved areas lie within neighborhood service area gaps, they are still close to a multitude of park services in Anaheim and in neighboring cities. Secondly, because these are border neighborhoods of Anaheim, the cost of extending services would far outweigh the benefits obtained from extending service to a relatively minor portion of the whole. Finally, all of these areas, except the one south of Maxwell Park, are very close to parks in neighboring cities. (See Figure 3.1.)

Two major park deficiency areas have been identified in West Anaheim, except those border areas discussed above.

Figure 3.1

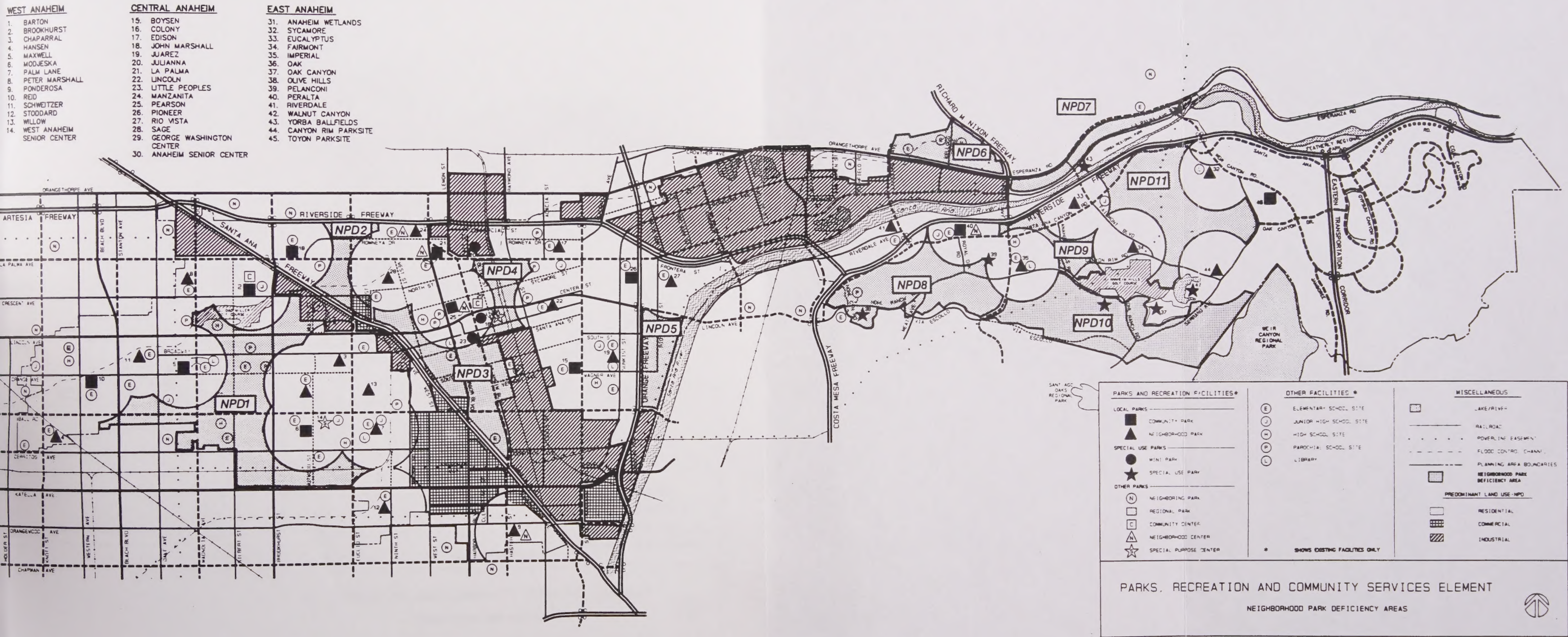
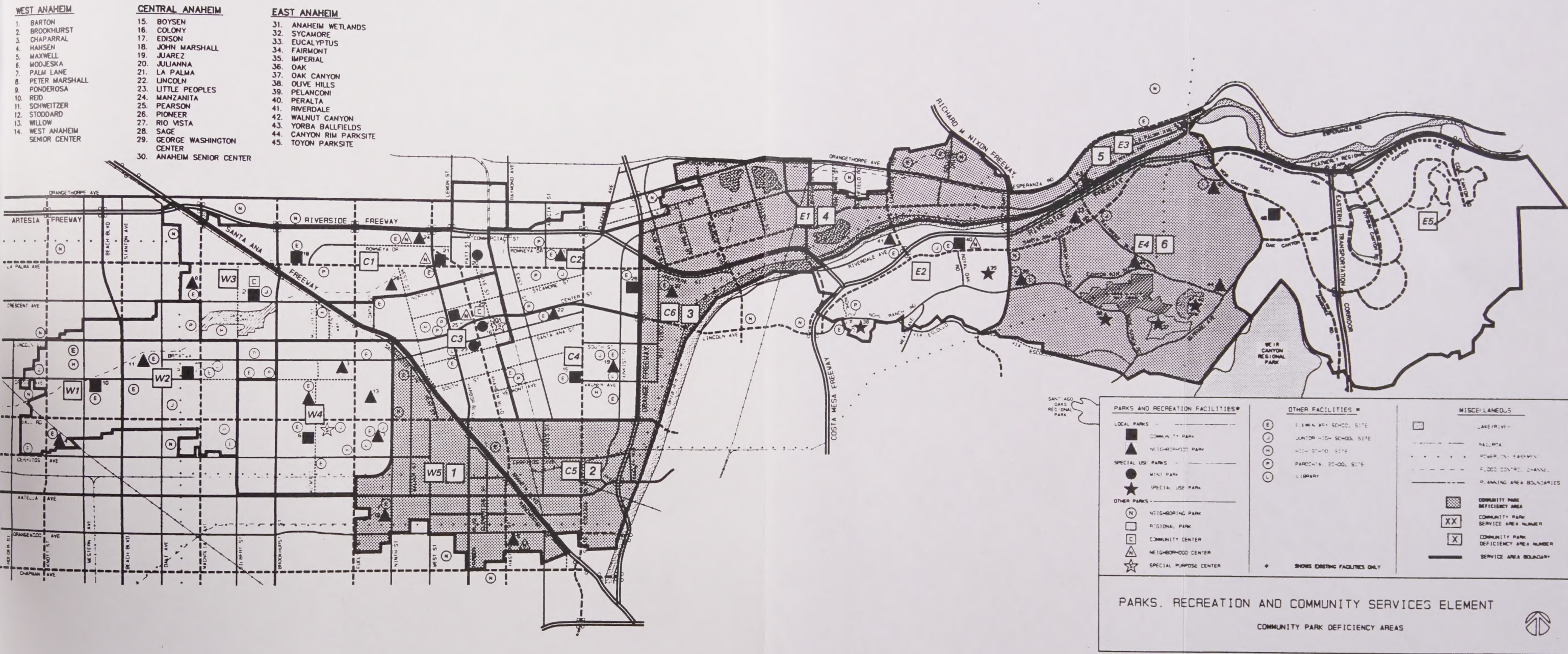


Figure 3.2



Neighborhood Park Deficiency Area #1 (Figure 3.1, NPD1) - This deficiency area covers the central portion of West Anaheim running generally southwest from Muller Street's intersection with the Santa Ana Freeway to Katella Avenue. This area also runs along the City's southern border between Beach Boulevard and Euclid Street. This border area lies generally outside the 1/2 mile service radius of parks in neighboring cities.

Community Park Deficiency Area #1 (Figure 3.2, W5,1) - There is no community park in Community Park Service Area W5 to serve the residents of the far southeastern portion of West Anaheim. There also are no vacant parcels in the residential portions of Community Park Service Area W5 large enough to develop a new community park.

3.2.2 Central Anaheim

Four Neighborhood Park Deficiency Areas and two Community Park Deficiency Areas are located in Central Anaheim. Elimination of these deficiency areas is difficult in this planning area because of the absence of vacant developable land in this highly developed, urbanized environment. Redevelopment Agency efforts in Central Anaheim may make land available in the future.

Neighborhood Park Deficiency Areas #2, #3, #4 and #5 (Figure 3.1, NPD2 through NPD5) - Neighborhood Deficiency Area #2 lies east of Euclid Street and north of the Santa Ana Freeway. Neighborhood Deficiency Area #3 encompasses the residential area south of the Civic Center and northeast of the Central Anaheim industrial complex, and is the largest Neighborhood Park Deficiency Area in Central Anaheim. Neighborhood Deficiency Area #4 takes in the residential neighborhoods between Olive Street and East Street east of the Civic Center. Neighborhood Deficiency Area #5 lies between the Orange Freeway and the Santa Ana River north of Ball Road and south of Lincoln Avenue. While within 1/2 mile of other neighborhood parks, this area is isolated by the freeway.

Community Park Deficiency Areas #2 and #3 (Figure 3.2, CPD 2 & 3) - Community Park Deficiency Area #2 encompasses Community Park Service Area C5. This is a mixed residential, industrial and commercial area south of the downtown area that extends to the junction of the Santa Ana Freeway (I-5) and the Orange Freeway (SR-57). There are no vacant parcels in the residential portions of Community Park Service Area C5 large enough to develop a new community park.

Community Park Deficiency Area #3 encompasses Community Park Service Area C6, or the area inside the triangle formed by the Santa Ana River, the Riverside Freeway, and the Orange Freeway. At present, there is no community park in this largely isolated area, although Pioneer Park is within one mile of the northern part of the triangle. Access to Pioneer Park from this area is limited, however, by the Orange Freeway.

East Anaheim

This developing area of Anaheim is the most likely to be recreationally underserved. Four neighborhood parks (Riverdale, Imperial, Sycamore and Eucalyptus), Yorba Ballfields, and one developed community park (Peralta) provide primary recreational services to this planning area. Two undeveloped parks Toyon Community Park and Canyon Rim Neighborhood Park) will provide further recreation facilities in the near future. With the exception of the regional and specialized facilities at Yorba Regional Park, the residential and industrial areas located north of the Riverside Freeway are without any local park service. Also apparent from Figures 3.1 and 3.2 is the absence of recreational facilities east of Fairmont Boulevard. This is to be expected, considering the relatively short time that this area has been developed. Two neighborhood and one community park are currently being planned and/or constructed east of Fairmont Boulevard.

Anaheim's jurisdictional boundary is expected to extend east of Coal Canyon Road to the Cleveland National Forest boundary and the Orange County/Riverside County line. As development occurs, park facilities will be provided to serve area residents.

Because of East Anaheim's hilly terrain, strict application of service area boundaries can be misleading, and should be applied with caution. Neighborhood parks, nevertheless, should be located within easy walking distance of existing clusters of new development, and community parks should be located on or near major arterials in the canyon areas.

Six Neighborhood Park Deficiency Areas and three Community Park Deficiency Areas have been identified in the developed portions of East Anaheim. Other deficiency areas could occur if development takes place farther east without adequate provision for parks. Therefore, park sites must be identified early on in the planning process for the newly developing residential areas.

Neighborhood Park Deficiency Areas #6 through #11 (Figure 3.1, NPD 6 through NPD 11) -

Neighborhood Park Deficiency Area #6 is the residential neighborhood located north of Orangethorpe Avenue immediately west of Imperial Highway. This area is isolated from the rest of the City by industrial land uses and the Santa Ana River.

Neighborhood Park Deficiency Area #7 is the long, narrow strip east of Imperial Highway between the Santa Ana River and Esperanza Road. While Yorba Ballfields and Yorba Regional Park provide some services to this area, no neighborhood parks provide conveniently accessible service.

Neighborhood Park Deficiency Area #8 is west of Imperial Highway on either side of Nohl Ranch Road. This area is nearing full development as a characteristically large-lot residential community.

Neighborhood Park Deficiency Area #9 lies between the Anaheim Hills Golf Course and the Riverside Freeway in a service gap between Peralta Canyon Park, Eucalyptus Park, and Imperial Park. The terrain in this area is steep, and a suitable neighborhood park site may be difficult to locate.

Neighborhood Park Deficiency Area #10 lies generally south of Nohl Ranch Road and the Anaheim Hills Golf Course between Imperial Highway and Weir Canyon Regional

Park. This area is typified by steep terrain, with generally low densities in the west, and higher density development in the area of the Oak Canyon Nature Center.

Neighborhood Park Deficiency Area #11 is generally west of Serrano Avenue and north of the Anaheim Hills Golf Course. Deer Canyon bisects this area in a north-south direction. Due to terrain considerations, locating a neighborhood park in Neighborhood Park Deficiency Area #11 may prove difficult.

Community Park Deficiency Areas #4, #5 and #6 (Figure 3.2, CPD 4 through 6) -
Community Park Deficiency Area #4 is Community Park Service Area E1. This area is primarily industrial in nature, with little residential development. As with the other two concentrations of employment in Anaheim, people working in this area increasingly will demand park and recreation services close to work.

Community Park Deficiency Area #5 encompasses Community Park Service Area E3, or the long, narrow strip east of Imperial Highway between the Santa Ana River and Esperanza Road. As with neighborhood parks, there are no community parks within convenient access to this area, but the combination of the Yorba Ballfields and Yorba Regional Park will serve to meet a significant portion of local community park needs.

Community Park Deficiency Area #6 includes the central portion of East Anaheim, or Community Park Service Area E4. This area's hilly terrain and existing development patterns may make the location and development of a new community park difficult in the foreseeable future.

3.3 INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL AREA RECREATION

Anaheim is a major employment center of regional significance, and local employees place additional demands on Anaheim's recreational system during and after working hours (e.g., lunch time, after-work leagues). In addition, local employment creates more need for child care facilities. While the extent of this demand cannot as yet be quantified, it nevertheless is present and should be accounted for by way of the provision of park facilities, including recreation and community service programs, at existing parks, at new facilities, or at places of work.

Employers are also becoming more cognizant of the benefits of active recreation in maintaining employee productivity and morale. If this trend continues, it can be expected that employers will be more willing to participate in local park development programs and recreational endeavors, not only as a benefit to their personnel, but also as a benefit to the community as a whole. This increased health consciousness also will put pressure on the local park system as more employees use facilities convenient to work, and as more employers underwrite activities near their businesses. Overall park and recreation facility demand calculations do not take this employment-based demand factor into account, and most park acquisition programs are based solely on residential development.

CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION

As Anaheim's demographic composition changes, the nature of demand for park, recreational and community service programs will evolve. The two major elements of this evolution will be the ethnic and age composition of the population.

This will have significant implications not only for the City's recreational and community service programs, but also for the physical development of the park system. Flexibility in park and facility design will be critical in maintaining the ability to respond to changing park and recreation demand patterns over time without incurring the extreme capital burdens associated with constructing entirely new facilities. Community centers should be developed as multi-purpose rather than single purpose buildings.

Changing demographic trends also will impact demand for community services within Anaheim. Expected increases in seniors, low-income households, and households with children will result in increased demand on City community service resources as they relate to a wide variety of services. These services include senior citizen centers, transportation, information services, crime prevention, expanded and affordable dependent child care, bilingual services, cultural activities, drug abuse education, emergency financial assistance, in-home support care, access to health care in general, expanded recreational activities, and other programs. While some of these programs are outside the scope of this element (e.g., affordable housing and transportation), many of these services are the responsibility of the community service system.

As the need for these services increases, demand for additional facilities both at parks and in community service centers will increase in all areas of the City. This in turn will require the acquisition of existing structures or the construction of new facilities to meet community service as well as recreational needs.

OTHER INDOOR AND OUTDOOR FACILITIES

Multi-Purpose Indoor Buildings

Anaheim's park, recreation and community service system currently lacks sufficient multi-purpose indoor recreation buildings. The building at Brookhurst Park in West Anaheim is the only facility larger than 10,000 square feet, and is classified as a community center. The five other smaller centers at Ponderosa Park (West Anaheim), Peralta Canyon Park (East Anaheim), La Palma Park (Central Anaheim), Manzanita Park (Central Anaheim), and Pearson Park (Central Anaheim) are classified as neighborhood centers with under 10,000 square feet each. There are no community service centers in the East Anaheim area.

There should be one facility of over 10,000 square feet for each 25,000 residents based upon standards published by the National Recreation and Parks Association. This equates to a need for at least nine additional centers to serve the present population, and eleven more centers by the year 2010. These centers should be designed as multi-purpose buildings, and should be located in community parks.

In addition to community centers, the City also maintains several service centers not located in local parks. George Washington Center in Central Anaheim houses a wide variety of human service programs including senior day care, Head Start, and referral services; there also is a small park facility located on the center's grounds. Anaheim Senior Citizen Center is located near Colony Park in the Civic Center area, and provides a wide range of services and activities intended specifically for senior citizens. West Anaheim Senior Citizens Center, located at West Anaheim's Trident School, offers a similarly wide variety of programs for senior citizens.

3.5.2 Outdoor Facilities

While Glover Stadium in Central Anaheim provides facilities for mass attendance sporting events and community events, there is presently a shortage of centrally located space for large City-wide gatherings such as community picnics or fairs. La Palma Park provides some space for community events, and Peralta, Reid, and Pearson Parks have limited space available for large events.

Such space can be combined with other civic purposes and should be centrally located, possibly in the vicinity of the Civic Center. Future redevelopment efforts can make land available in this regard through the inclusion of open space in large scale development plans, or through the design of the street system so that at least one roadway may be closed from time-to-time for such events. The latter would not require the acquisition of additional street right-of-way.

3.6 LAND USE CHANGES

Land use patterns throughout Anaheim will continue to change, as the eastern portion of the City builds out, and the western and central portions see significant intensification of land uses.

As densities increase in the central and western planning areas, there will be greater demand on park and recreation facilities. Additional demand will not only result from increasing populations, but also from demographic changes and decreasing community open space. As some single family neighborhoods are replaced by higher density neighborhoods, there may be less private (or, back yard) open space available to residents. Local residents will increasingly look to neighborhood parks to provide the open space once provided by back and front yards. While this loss of open space can be met partially through improved recreational space standards for new residential development, new parkland will be required in the long run.

Additional parkland, however, will be expensive and difficult to acquire due to the high cost of land in these areas, and the difficulties inherent in lot assemblage. Some alternatives do exist, however. Land that is currently owned by the public can be purchased at lower prices if declared surplus by the responsible agency. Allocation of land in redevelopment areas for park purposes is possibly the least expensive means of acquiring additional parkland because of the bonding capacity of the Redevelopment Agency. Finally, acquisition of land in commercial and industrial areas may help in providing new community parks.

CITY OF ANAHEIM

GENERAL PLAN

PARKS, RECREATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICES ELEMENT

CHAPTER FOUR - GOALS AND POLICIES

Goals are a general policy statement regarding the future development of Anaheim's park, recreation, and community services system. The policies that follow each goal further define the goal, and point towards the precise implementation measures and programs that will be contained in the remainder of the Element. As such, Chapters Four, Five and Six of the Parks, Recreation and Community Services Element are designed to implement these goals and policies, as well as those of *Vision 2000: Strategic Planning for the Community of Anaheim*.

One overall Mission Statement for the Parks, Recreation and Community Services Element leads off the goals and policies. This is an overall aim for the element itself and for the Parks, Recreation and Community Services Department. The subsequent goals and policies further define the Mission Statement.

MISSION STATEMENT

ENHANCE ANAHEIM'S OVERALL QUALITY OF LIFE BY PROVIDING A FULL RANGE OF PARK, RECREATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS THAT ARE ACCESSIBLE TO ALL RESIDENTS, WORKERS, AND VISITORS.

GOALS AND POLICIES

The following goals and policies are aimed at further defining the Mission Statement of the Parks, Recreation and Community Services Element, and at providing guidance for the future provision of parks and recreation opportunities within Anaheim. It is upon these goals and policies that the specific actions of subsequent chapters will be based.

GOAL ONE

PROVIDE FOR SUFFICIENT INDOOR AND OUTDOOR PARK, RECREATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE OPPORTUNITIES THROUGHOUT ANAHEIM TO MEET THE NEEDS OF EXISTING AND FUTURE RESIDENTS AND WORKERS.

POLICIES

- 1.1 Implement strategies to insure a City standard of at least two acres per thousand residents of community and neighborhood serving parkland on relatively flat, usable terrain suitable for active recreation, playing fields and park facilities in all areas of the City.
- 1.2 Locate neighborhood parks within walking distance and in such a way that users need not cross arterial streets or other physical barriers including railroad tracks, flood control channels, and large industrial areas to access the park.
- 1.3 Locate parks adjacent to schools, where possible, in order to facilitate joint usage of publicly-owned land and facilities.
- 1.4 Design and develop new indoor and outdoor facilities to serve as many compatible overlapping purposes as possible.
- 1.5 Establish park development programs to help ensure that existing and new recreation facilities are adequate to meet the needs of the growing and changing population in areas of infill development as well as areas not yet developed.
- 1.6 Develop a network of at least one multiuse indoor facility per 25,000 residents conveniently located to meet the increasingly diverse recreation and community service needs of Anaheim's current and future residents.
- 1.7 Accommodate the growing need for more athletic facilities by providing more night-lighted facilities at existing and future parks and schools, and by managing the use of athletic facilities to insure an equitable distribution of athletic fields throughout the City.
- 1.8 Develop a system of non-motorized vehicle recreation trails that will allow equestrians and pedestrians to travel and recreate safely within the City.
- 1.9 Develop new park and recreation facilities so that the needs of neighborhoods are met by neighborhood parks, while community-wide and City-wide needs are met by community parks as defined in this Element.
- 1.10 Encourage the development of park and community service facilities within areas of relatively high employment concentrations that will serve the needs both of local workers and nearby residents.
- 1.11 Pursue park acquisition and development strategies aimed at ensuring that the amount of parkland per capita available to neighborhood residents does not decrease where neighborhood population and/or housing densities are increasing.

GOAL TWO

MAINTAIN, AND WHEN NECESSARY, REHABILITATE EXISTING PARK, RECREATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE FACILITIES SO THAT THEY CONTINUOUSLY PROVIDE A WIDE RANGE OF QUALITY OPPORTUNITIES FOR NEIGHBORHOOD AND COMMUNITY RESIDENTS, WORKERS, AND VISITORS.

POLICIES

- 2.1 Convert unused or underutilized active recreation areas at existing recreation facilities to uses that more closely fit the needs of the surrounding neighborhood and community.
- 2.2 Upgrade and rehabilitate park, recreation, and community service facilities so that the needs of neighborhoods are met by neighborhood parks, and community-wide and City-wide needs are met by community parks as defined by this Element.
- 2.3 Annually review existing public parks, and recreation/community service buildings to determine major maintenance and rehabilitation needs, to establish funding priorities, and to update a long-range rehabilitation plan.
- 2.4 Develop, implement, and maintain a comprehensive preventative maintenance program for all of the City's public parks and facilities in order to reduce major maintenance and long-term rehabilitation costs.
- 2.5 Implement and maintain vandalism reduction programs intended to discourage the deterioration of City park, recreation and community services facilities.
- 2.6 Continue use of the concepts of high quality, low maintenance and resource conservation in the design and construction of all new and rehabilitated facilities.

GOAL THREE

PROVIDE A BROAD RANGE OF RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES, INCLUDING FEE AND NON-FEE BASED SPORTS ACTIVITIES, CULTURAL PROGRAMS, CRAFTS AND ARTS ORIENTED ACTIVITIES, AND CITY-WIDE EVENTS ACCESSIBLE TO ALL RESIDENTS, WORKERS AND VISITORS.

POLICIES

- 3.1 Develop non-traditional approaches to providing supplementary services and programs in areas where facility deficiencies exist (e.g., mobile programs, storefront operations, street events, etc.).

- 3.2 Develop public/private partnerships that will expand the availability of recreation and community programs and services through the sharing of resources with private and quasi-public service providers.
- 3.3 Promote family-oriented as well as individual-oriented recreation and sports opportunities.
- 3.4 Encourage recreation programs to include businesses and employees within Anaheim.
- 3.5 Encourage the development of recreation programs within employment areas.

GOAL FOUR

ENDEAVOR TO PROVIDE A SAFER AND MORE SECURE ENVIRONMENT AT PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES.

POLICIES

- 4.1 Provide increased safety through active enforcement of City park ordinances, risk management reviews, improved signage, enhanced park security programs, and the development of neighborhood park stewardship or similar community based safety programs.
- 4.2 Improve nighttime visibility in parks through security lighting, more easily patrolled design, a layout that encourages more positive use of facilities, and a high overall standard of maintenance.
- 4.3 Maintain athletic facility lighting levels suitable for nighttime sports activities without undue glare impacts on nearby residential areas.

GOAL FIVE

IMPLEMENT PUBLIC INFORMATION, PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND COMMUNITY FEEDBACK MECHANISMS THAT WILL HELP DIRECT THE EFFECTIVE PLANNING, SUPPORT FOR AND USE OF PARK AND COMMUNITY SERVICE FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS, AND THE EFFECTIVE ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES TO MEET COMMUNITY NEEDS.

POLICIES

- 5.1 Offer opportunities for the involvement of all potential user groups in the planning and provision of park, recreation and community service programs and facilities.

- 5.2 Create a greater sense of stewardship for parks within each neighborhood and community through active public involvement programs (e.g., "Kids for Parks," public meetings, booster clubs, and volunteer projects).
- 5.3 Ensure that parks, recreation and community service staff are sufficiently fluent in the languages necessary to communicate effectively with the local residents and park users they serve, and to be sensitive to the differing needs and concerns of all population and cultural groups.
- 5.4 Develop a pro-active parks, recreation, and community services outreach program to reach residents, workers and visitors on a continuing basis so that the awareness and use of Anaheim's programs and facilities are expanded to their maximum potential.
- 5.5 Establish an active partnership with private sector agencies and groups to encourage private sector support for parks, recreation, and community service programs, and to expand the number of events available through joint public/private sponsorship.
- 5.6 Encourage volunteerism to assist in the overall provision of services.

GOAL SIX

MAINTAIN AND IMPROVE ANAHEIM'S OVERALL VISUAL APPEAL BY WAY OF CONTINUED DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF MEDIANS, PARKWAYS, AND STREET TREES THROUGHOUT THE CITY.

POLICIES

- 6.1 Develop, continuously maintain, and rehabilitate when necessary cost effective, aesthetically pleasing, and uniformly designed landscaped parkways and medians without compromising other park, recreation and community services programs.
- 6.2 Preserve where possible, and consistent with public safety, mature tree stands in and along City streets.
- 6.3 Replace trees when removed with proper, aesthetically pleasing, easily maintained and safe tree species consistent with an adopted Master Plan of Trees.

GOAL SEVEN

PROVIDE COMMUNITY SERVICES TO RESIDENTS OF ANAHEIM THROUGH A COMBINATION OF PROGRAMS AIMED AT SATISFYING UNMET HUMAN NEEDS.

POLICIES

- 7.1 Use both public and private sources of funds for directly and indirectly assisting community service delivery programs in conformance with the adopted policies of the Human Services Assessment and Action Plan.
- 7.2 Encourage program and services participation by private service providers and funding sources, and provide direct services only when other alternatives are not feasible.
- 7.3 Integrate community service programs at park and recreation sites as appropriate, and at other locations as appropriate, for the effective delivery of community services.
- 7.4 Develop and continuously expand programs for senior citizens and other population groups in proportion to their representation among Anaheim's population.
- 7.5 Facilitate the provision of child care services and other community services by linking corporate, governmental, educational and private agencies.

GOAL EIGHT

ENHANCE ANAHEIM'S EXISTING AND FUTURE PARK, RECREATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICES PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES THROUGH RESPONSIVE AND PROGRESSIVE MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES.

POLICIES

- 8.1 Enhance utilization of park and recreation facilities through detailed understanding of user needs, continuous improvements in staffing capabilities, and efficient scheduling.
- 8.2 Promote greater cooperation and coordination with other City departments and public agencies, including the provision of new parks through redevelopment, expansion of joint use opportunities with the school districts, and the augmentation of new park facilities in developed areas of Anaheim as infill development occurs.
- 8.3 Implement a consistent policy for charging user fees for park and recreation facilities with consideration of the costs of providing services and the user's ability to pay.
- 8.4 Improve the efficiency and quality of park, recreation and community services operations and maintenance through the introduction of new technologies where appropriate.

- 8.5 Explore and utilize every possible financing mechanism for the provision of new park, recreation and community service facilities and programs, and for the operation and maintenance of existing facilities.
- 8.6 Update and revise Anaheim's park dedication fees annually to insure that park acquisition and development funds are adequate to finance new facilities required as a result of new growth and development.
- 8.7 Review the Park, Recreation and Community Services Element annually, update the element as needed, and review and update the Strategic Plan and Human Needs Assessment at least every five years.
- 8.8 Pursue alternative park, recreation and community services development financing techniques including development agreements and other public/private techniques.

CITY OF ANAHEIM

GENERAL PLAN

PARKS, RECREATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICES ELEMENT

CHAPTER FIVE - IMPLEMENTATION AND ACTION PLAN

This chapter describes the overall action plan and implementation program for park facilities, recreation programs, and community service programs within the City of Anaheim and its planning areas through the year 2010. The following provisions reflect the goals and objectives identified in Chapter Four, the existing system of parks and recreation facilities described in Chapter Two, the opportunities, constraints and issues surrounding the provision of park, recreation, and community service facilities in Anaheim, and the current and projected demand for park, recreation, and community services described in Chapter Three.

Included in this chapter are the general locations and types of new parks required to meet future park and recreation needs, an element plan map, standards for future park development, and guidelines for future park, recreation and human services programs. This chapter also describes present and potential programs that can be used to implement the Element's provisions. Topics discussed include park dedication standards, recreational programs, community service program policies, financing mechanisms, priorities and phasing, agency responsibilities, and interagency cooperation.

In order to meet changing demands and trends within the City over time, this Element should be updated at least once every five years. The update should include a thorough review of all policies, standards and implementation measures contained herein.

5.1 PARK FACILITIES PLAN

The park facilities plan (Figure 5.1) shows 60 new and existing park and recreation facilities for the City of Anaheim through the year 2010, including existing and planned local parks and special use parks. A total of 47 existing and new local parks are shown on the plan map, based upon a total estimated need for 630.5 acres of local parks (neighborhood and community parks) to serve a 2010 population of 315,251 people at two acres of local parkland per thousand residents. In addition, 13 existing and proposed special use parks are shown on the map, but are not counted as meeting overall local park demand. The total number of proposed existing and new parks by park type is summarized in Table 5.1.

Future population estimates may change due to changing future growth rates or to changes in the City of Anaheim General Plan. Such changes may result in the need for more or less parkland and park facilities. This element should be reviewed at least every five years, and revised if accordingly to reflect current population growth estimates based on the General Plan.

Figure 5.1

WEST ANAHEIM

1. BARTON
2. BROOKHURST
3. CHAPARRAL
4. HANSEN
5. MAXWELL
6. MODJESKA
7. PALM LANE
8. PETER MARSHALL
9. PONDEROSA
10. REID
11. SCHWEITZER
12. STODDARD
13. WILLOW
14. WEST ANAHEIM SENIOR CENTER

CENTRAL ANAHEIM

15. BOYSEN
16. COLONY
17. EDISON
18. JOHN MARSHALL
19. JUAREZ
20. JULIANNA
21. LA PALMA
22. LINCOLN
23. LITTLE PEOPLES
24. MANZANITA
25. PEARSON
26. PIONEER
27. RIO VISTA
28. SAGE
29. GEORGE WASHINGTON CENTER
30. ANAHEIM SENIOR CENTER

EAST ANAHEIM

31. ANAHEIM WETLANDS
32. SYCAMORE
33. EUCALYPTUS
34. FAIRMONT
35. IMPERIAL
36. OAK
37. OAK CANYON
38. OLIVE HILLS
39. PELANCONI
40. PERALTA
41. RIVERDALE
42. WALNUT CANYON
43. YORBA BALLFIELDS
44. CANYON RIM PARKSITE
45. TOYON PARKSITE

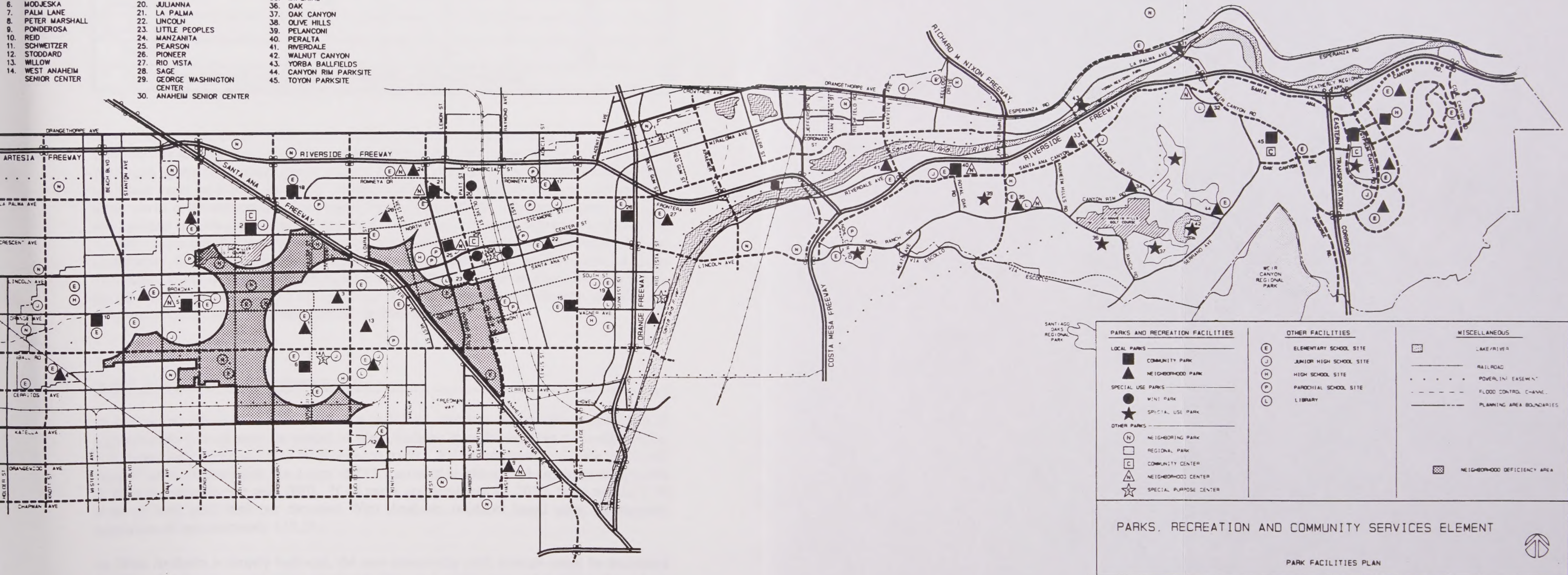


Table 5.1 PARK FACILITIES PLAN SUMMARY			
Park Type	Existing Parks	Additional Parks*	Total Parks Required to Meet Standards
Neighborhood	20	11	31
Community	10	6	16
Special Use	11	2	13
Total	41	19	60
* One community and one neighborhood park are already planned.			

Present and proposed park facilities are identified in three ways on Figure 5.1. First, park sites are specifically designated by symbols where they now exist, where they are being developed by the City, where they have been set aside as future parks, or where specific sites for future parks have been identified. Second, symbols also designate the general location of future parks in the undeveloped areas east of Weir Canyon Road. The precise locations, sizes and facilities in these parks will be determined, subject to review and approval by the City of Anaheim at the time development applications are submitted. Finally, Neighborhood Park and Community Park Deficiency Areas show general locales where neighborhood parks or community parks are needed to fill existing service gaps. *While no parks are specifically designated in these areas, it is the policy of the City of Anaheim to identify, acquire and construct parks in each deficiency area as described below.*

5.2

WEST ANAHEIM PARK PROPOSALS

Approximately 15 acres of new community park land, and four new neighborhood parks of approximately 8 acres each are needed in West Anaheim in addition to the currently existing four community parks and nine neighborhood parks. Full development of these parks will yield 47 acres of new parks, for a total of 215.7 acres of neighborhood and community parks in West Anaheim by the year 2010. If all parks are developed by 2010, there will be 1.96 acres of local park land per thousand West Anaheim residents based upon an expected population of approximately 110,181.

As West Anaheim is largely built out, the new community park acreage could be accounted for either by the expansion of an existing facility or a combination of facilities throughout West Anaheim. Candidate expansion facilities include Reid Park and Maxwell Park. Existing community or other park facilities should be expanded as funding and land becomes available.

The four new neighborhood parks are located in Neighborhood Park Deficiency Area #1 in the central portion of West Anaheim. Acquisition and development of these parks will fill the

major existing gaps in neighborhood park service areas. The location of the new neighborhood parks have not been fixed on a particular site. Because West Anaheim is largely built out, few large parcels of vacant land remain for immediate acquisition and development of new parks. Therefore, these parks should be acquired through long-term programs funded through developer dedications, grants, redevelopment, and/or bonds. Where possible, new neighborhood parks should be located adjacent to elementary schools.

There are presently no special use parks in West Anaheim, and no new special use facilities are proposed. However, nothing in this Element should limit the development of special use facilities separate from local parks if the opportunity presents itself.

5.3

CENTRAL ANAHEIM PARK PROPOSALS

Two new community parks of twenty acres each and two new neighborhood parks of eight acres each are needed in Central Anaheim to augment the currently existing five community parks and six neighborhood parks.

Full development of these parks will yield 56 acres of new parks, for a total of 201.9 acres of neighborhood and community parks in Central Anaheim by the year 2010. If all parks are developed by the year 2010, there will be 1.90 acres of local park land per thousand Central Anaheim residents based upon an expected population of approximately 106,121.

As Central Anaheim is largely built out, acreage for one new community park could be accounted for either by an expansion of an existing facility or a combination of facilities throughout Central Anaheim. La Palma Park is a candidate for such an expansion. Site acquisition and development should take place as sufficient land becomes available through direct purchase, or as land becomes available through development activity.

The second new community park is being considered on or near the former landfill site at the far eastern extension of the Central Anaheim area, between the Santa Ana River and the Riverside Freeway. This 20-acre facility is intended to serve Central Anaheim residents east of the Orange Freeway, plus those in the far western portion of East Anaheim and in the industrial areas north of the Riverside Freeway. This site may require clean-up and general rehabilitation to make it safe for ultimate use as a park. Development of this facility will fill a major community park service gap in both Central and East Anaheim.

A new neighborhood park is identified in the Five Coves area between the Orange Freeway and the Santa Ana River, and is intended to fill Neighborhood Park Deficiency Area #5. This park would be developed as a combination neighborhood park and special use open space area. The special use area would be set aside primarily for passive recreation, hiking, and as a staging area along the Santa Ana River Trail. Construction of a new park at Five Coves would not address entirely the lack of community park facilities in southern portion of Community Park Service Area C6, but it would help offset a portion of this unmet demand.

Neighborhood parks have not been designated or otherwise identified in Neighborhood Deficiency Areas #2, 3# and #4. While there is a demonstrated need for neighborhood parks in these areas, the closeness of other neighborhood parks and other development constraints, including the lack of available land constrains the ability of the City in meeting these needs.

However, it is the policy of the City of Anaheim, through the Department of Parks, Recreation and Community Services, to locate neighborhood park facilities in these three areas if the opportunity should arise.

A new special use facility has been designated at the old Santa Fe railroad station in the downtown area. A park area is also incorporated into the revitalization plans for the area around the station, and to provide passive recreation space for local residents as well as those using the railroad station facility.

5.4

EAST ANAHEIM PARK PROPOSALS

Because it is the City's most rapidly growing area, most new parks are located in East Anaheim. One new sixteen acre community park, two new fifteen acre community parks, one new 5.5 acre neighborhood park, and four new neighborhood parks of between five and twelve acres each are proposed and identified in this area. In addition, two new special use facilities are designated. When ultimately developed, the acreage of each park may vary depending on specific planning efforts.

Full development of the designated local parks will yield 85.5 acres of new parks, for a total of 158.4 acres of neighborhood and community parks in East Anaheim. This will be sufficient to serve an East Anaheim population of 79,200 at 2 acres of local park land per thousand. At expected growth rates, this population level will be reached between 1995 and 2000. If population levels increase above 79,200, additional park land will be necessary. Future updates of this Element should re-evaluate growth trends east of Weir Canyon Road, and required park acreages should be adjusted to reflect any significant changes.

Toyon Park, the 16-acre community park, will serve the area immediately east of Deer Canyon. Two additional community parks of approximately 15 acres each are designated in the vicinity of Gypsum Canyon Road. One is located near Santa Ana Canyon Road west of Gypsum Canyon Road, and the other is located east of Gypsum Canyon Road near Oak Canyon Drive. The precise location of these parks should be established upon submittal of development applications and acquired as development occurs in the far eastern end of the City's sphere-of-influence.

All five new neighborhood parks are located in the eastern portion of East Anaheim. One of these is the 5.5 acre Canyon Rim park site, which is located at the intersection of Serrano Avenue and Canyon Rim Road. The other four neighborhood park sites are mapped as neighborhood park symbols east of Weir Canyon Road. The precise location of the four other parks will be identified upon submittal of development applications, and acquired as development occurs in the far eastern end of the City. See Figure 5.1 for the general locations of these parks.

Designated special use facilities include Deer Canyon, and a special use park/open space located in the Gypsum Canyon/Mountain Park residential development. Deer Canyon is an approximately 120-acre canyon between Fairmont Boulevard and Weir Canyon Road. Of this, a significant portion will be dedicated to the City and developed as a passive open space preserve and recreation area. This park is not intended for active recreation pursuits, but will be developed for picnicking, hiking, and nature study activities. Because this is a special use

park, full or partial acquisition and development of this facility should not be financed through otherwise required developer fees.

The special use park/open space area in the Mountain Park development is intended to be a significant open space area and focal point within the community that will supplement the adjacent community park and community center. This facility will include hiking, vista points, and similar passive recreational activities. Because this is intended as a special use park, full or partial acquisition and development of this facility should not be financed through otherwise required developer fees.

With the exception of the eastern portion of Neighborhood Park Deficiency Area #8 (Figure 3.1), neighborhood parks have not been designated, or otherwise identified, to meet the lack of such parks in Neighborhood Park Deficiency Areas #8 through #11. In the case of these deficiency areas, existing development patterns and terrain constraints limit the City's ability to provide park services. Community parks to meet the needs of Community Park Deficiency Areas #5 and #6 (Figure 3.2) are not identified. In the case of Community Park Deficiency Area #5, the combination of the Yorba Ballfields and Yorba Regional Park should substantially meet community park needs in Community Park Service Area E3. Community Park Deficiency Area #6 is largely developed, and little useable land is available for the development of a community park. The development of community parks east of Weir Canyon Road should partially offset this need, however. It is nevertheless the policy of the City of Anaheim, through the Department of Parks, Recreation and Community Services, to locate neighborhood park facilities in these two areas if the opportunity should arise.

5.5 ACTIVITY CENTERS

A number of new indoor activity centers also are designated in Figure 5.1. These centers encompass a wide range sizes and purposes, but are divided into the following categories.

5.5.1 Community Centers

Community centers are multi-purpose indoor facilities of greater than 10,000 square feet. While commonly located in parks, they may also be located in other areas. At least two new community centers should be provided in West Anaheim, one in Community Park Service Area (CPSA) W1, and one in CPSA W2. Three new community centers should be provided in Central Anaheim. One of these should be in CPSA C2, and a second in Area C4. The third center should be located in downtown Anaheim (CPSA C3) as the ultimate replacement for the present George Washington Center. Three community centers also should be provided in East Anaheim. One of these centers is a 10,000 square foot facility planned for the proposed community park in the Mountain Park development. The second should be located at the other proposed community park located in CPSA E5. The third center should be located within CPSA E4. (See Figure 2.2 for CPSA locations.)

5.5.2 Neighborhood Centers

Neighborhood centers are multi-purpose indoor facilities of less than 10,000 square feet. Normally, but not always, these centers are located in neighborhood parks. Typically a neighborhood center would have one or two rooms, an equipment check-out room, and an office. One new neighborhood center is proposed in West Anaheim, in the Maxwell Park area. Three new neighborhood centers are proposed in East Anaheim. One should be near Imperial Park, preferably close to the Canyon Hills Library. Another should be near the designated neighborhood park in the vicinity of Coal Canyon Road near Santa Ana Canyon Road. The third proposed neighborhood center is indicated near the intersection of Weir Canyon Road and Santa Ana Canyon Road in the proposed shopping center. There are no new neighborhood centers designated in Central Anaheim, because the existing neighborhood centers and the proposed community centers should meet projected needs.

5.5.3 Special Purpose Centers

Special purpose centers are dedicated primarily to one or more specific purposes such as a senior citizens center, a nature interpretive center, a major trail head, or a therapeutic center. Three special purpose centers are planned. In West Anaheim, the existing Senior Citizens Center is temporarily located at Trident School. Future plans are to relocate this usage for permanent location at another West Anaheim Community Center, and to establish a new therapeutic center. In Central Anaheim, one facility is mapped in the planned Five Coves park to designate a regional trail head. A special purpose center in East Anaheim at Yorba Regional Park represents a regional meeting center serving all the surrounding cities, including Anaheim, Yorba Linda, and nearby unincorporated territories.

The total number and function of special use centers in Anaheim should not be limited to those shown on Figure 5.1. Rather, the City should be constantly aware of new opportunities to develop special purpose centers, and should capitalize on these opportunities as funding and other resources permit.

5.6 LOCAL PARK ACREAGE STANDARDS

The Parks, Recreation and Community Services Element contains two basic park type classifications - local parks and special use parks. The local park category includes two types of parks: neighborhood parks and community parks. Special use parks, which are by definition either unique in character, or provide specialized features are discussed in Section 5.8.

Local parks form the backbone of Anaheim's park system, and will continue to be the major type of park facility provided by the City. It is the policy of the City of Anaheim that there will be at least **two acres of local parkland per one thousand residents**. This is a minimum standard, and wherever possible should be exceeded.

The following describes development standards for new community and neighborhood parks that are consistent with the adopted park dedication and the local park site selection criteria as cited in Section 17.08.200 through 17.08.330 of Volume II of the City of Anaheim Municipal Code. Other parks are classed as special use parks, and are discussed in Section 5.8.

5.7.1 **Neighborhood Park Development Standards**

Character and Size - Neighborhood parks shall be located and designed to provide for the daily recreation and community service needs of residents in the immediate vicinity of the park. This type of park should be located within the neighborhood it serves, with an emphasis on walking or bicycle access over automobile access. Site characteristics should allow for the development of open play fields, picnic areas, and tot lots. Facilities that promote community-wide use should be carefully designed to avoid neighborhood conflicts if located in a neighborhood park.

Neighborhood park sizes may range between 5 acres and 14 acres, with 5 to 10 acres being ideal. The minimum park size may be 5 acres if located adjacent to an elementary school, if the school grounds are included in the overall park development plan, and if a joint use agreement has been executed. If not located next to a school, the minimum park size shall be 8 acres.

Service Radius - The service radius for neighborhood parks should be 1/2 mile, maximum.

Minimum Facilities - Minimum facilities at neighborhood parks shall include:

- Landscaped picnic areas
- Tot lot
- Hard court areas (e.g. basketball)
- Multipurpose or informal turfed athletic area
- Park control building and/or restroom
- Limited parking

Optional facilities include a neighborhood center building, based upon the availability of other similar facilities at other nearby parks, or the availability of facilities and room(s) at an adjacent school.

Active recreation facilities such as ball fields, tennis courts, or basketball courts should be designed for day time organized athletic events, but should be available for unscheduled use by the general public as well.

5.7.2 **Community Park Development Standards**

Character and Size - Community parks shall be located and designed to be larger in scale than neighborhood parks, and to provide a greater variety of recreation and community service

opportunities for the community as a whole. While these parks provide both active and passive recreation and community service opportunities, their focus is on community-serving rather than neighborhood serving facilities. As such, they are more intensely used than neighborhood parks, and should be designed to be a major visual focal point for the surrounding area. Because adjacent neighborhood residents may use a nearby community park to satisfy their neighborhood level recreation needs, neighborhood level facilities should be provided.

This type of park should be located at or near the intersection of arterial or collector streets, with easy automobile access to the surrounding community. Adequate area should be provided for athletic fields that meet the standards of league play, including night lighting.

The typical size of community parks ranges from 15 to 25 acres. Community parks may be a minimum size of 15 acres if located adjacent to a junior or senior high school's athletic fields, if the school grounds are included in the overall park development plan, and if a joint use agreement has been executed. In other cases, the minimum size of a community park shall be 20 acres.

Service Radius - As a general rule, the service radius of community parks should be between 1 mile and 2 miles depending on population density, the location of other major public recreation facilities, and the character of the surrounding land uses. Where community boundaries are firmly established along high school attendance area boundaries, or other major features, the service radius for community parks should be defined in relation to these boundaries. See Figure 2.2.

Minimum Facilities - Minimum facilities at community parks shall include:

- All facilities required at a neighborhood park.
- Multi-purpose community center building (minimum size 10,000 square feet).
- Lighted league play ball fields, including both baseball and softball, soccer, football, and basketball.
- Passive/open play area.
- Group picnic areas, including barbecue pits and shade structures.
- Enough land area to accommodate at least one specialized recreation facility (e.g. swimming pool, gymnasium, jogging/exercise track, tennis complex, etc.)

Although available for informal practice and play, active recreation facilities should be designed for organized athletic events, and not for informal practice or play.

5.8

SPECIAL USE PARK DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

Special use parks are active and/or passive recreation facilities that are unique in character, or provide special features. Such features may be natural beauty and an undisturbed environment (e.g., Oak Canyon Nature Center), or may be a single purpose park devoted to active recreation (e.g., Yorba Ballfields). The purpose of still other special use parks may be to preserve significant amounts of open space for hiking, or just to enhance the visual quality of the City.

Mini-Parks, such as Little Peoples Park or Juliana Park, are considered to be special use facilities. While the larger neighborhood and community parks are preferred as general use facilities, mini-parks may be necessary on a case-by-case basis where needs for general purpose park, recreation or community service facilities cannot feasibly be met otherwise.

Due to their varied nature, no development standards are proposed for special use parks. While land for these parks can be dedicated to the City for the preservation of open space or for other reasons, no parkland dedication credits will be given for them. Special use park land also can be incorporated within neighborhood or community parks, but only as an adjunct to these parks. Special use facilities located within community or neighborhood parks will be eligible for parkland dedication credit at the discretion of the Director of Parks, Recreation and Community Services, and only if it meets the criteria in Section 5.9.

5.9 PARK DEDICATION ACRES PER POPULATION STANDARDS

It is the City's policy that park dedication standards pursuant to the Quimby Act (Government Code Section 66477 et seq.) shall be **2 acres of parkland per 1,000 population**. The dedication may be in the form of direct dedication of improved land, the payment of fees in lieu of dedication, or a combination of both. Payment of fees in lieu of dedication shall be mandatory for any residential subdivision with 50 or fewer dwelling units.

5.9.1 Park Dedication Ordinance and Fees

Anaheim currently has a park dedication ordinance (Section 17.08.200 through 17.08.330 of Volume II of the City of Anaheim Municipal Code) that governs the manner in which land or fees in lieu of dedication, will be calculated. In addition, the City Council annually adopts a resolution setting the amount to be charged for fees in lieu of dedication. Both documents shall be periodically reviewed, and shall be adjusted annually to reflect the current cost of acquiring land and constructing park improvements.

5.9.2 General Standards for Acceptance

Physical Configuration - Future local parks shall be physically configured so that they have a consolidated shape, either rectangular or square in configuration. Long, narrow or other shapes that do not lend themselves to the proper siting of park facilities as described under Section 5.7 shall be avoided.

Topography - Average slope gradients shall be no more than 5% in order to allow for the ultimate development of flat, usable recreation spaces. (Partial park dedication credit may be given for slope gradients greater than 5% at the discretion of the Director of Parks, Recreation and Community Services, but in no case shall credit be allowed for gradients of over 10%.)

Floodplains - No park dedication credit shall be given for parkland lying within the 25 year flood plain, and only 50% credit shall be given for any land between the 25 year and 100 year flood plain. Park dedication credit shall not be allowed for land that is intended for

periodic use as a flood control facility (e.g. detention basins), but such land can be dedicated to the City for park purposes in addition to flood control purposes.

Encumbrances - Park sites shall be dedicated and developed without encumbrances unless otherwise approved by the Department of Parks, Recreation and Community Services.

5.10 OTHER PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES

Adjunct park and recreation facilities that provide needed services to Anaheim's residents also are available through a number of other public agencies. While it is not the prime responsibility of other agencies to directly provide general purpose recreation opportunities, a number cooperate closely with the City of Anaheim in achieving overall recreation goals for the community as a whole.

5.10.1 Public Schools

The public school districts that serve Anaheim provide recreation opportunities during after-class, vacation and holiday hours through a series of formal and informal joint use agreements. While not available full time for public use, these facilities serve a significant role in meeting the City's overall recreation needs through the provision of gymnasiums, play equipment, sports fields, swimming pools, and classrooms. Public schools serving Anaheim's residents are shown on the plan map (Figure 5.1) to reinforce this concept.

The provision of recreation facilities through joint use agreements should remain one of Anaheim's prime strategies for meeting recreation needs. Such joint-use agreements should continue to include the current wide range of joint activities such as use of school fields (and school use of City facilities such as Glover Stadium), gymnasiums joint funding, programming and maintenance of major facilities such as swimming pools and lighted athletic fields, and, as practical, jointly sponsored outreach and marketing efforts.

Especially in the fully developed West Anaheim and Central Anaheim areas, joint use agreements will be a prime means of expanding park and recreation opportunities to meet all future needs.

5.10.2 Regional Parks

Regional Parks in and around Anaheim are shown in Figure 5.1 to illustrate their close relationship to the overall recreation system serving the City's residents. While local parks and regional parks often serve distinctly different roles, regional parks do meet significant portions of local demand for passive recreation, picnicking, hiking, and other specialized activities.

Where possible, regional facilities should be linked directly to nearby or adjacent City facilities, and the City's trail system should take full advantage of regional parks and the trails they provide.

At Yorba Regional Park, the City should explore with the County of Orange the possibility of providing expanded active recreational facilities in addition to the Yorba Ballfields to help meet overall City-wide demand. Active recreation facilities provided at regional parks could be partly funded by local jurisdictions, while allowing the economies of scale that go with large facilities. In addition, the concept of developing a regional community center at Yorba Regional Park should be explored with the County.

5.10.3 Role of Neighboring Cities' Facilities

As shown in Figure 2.3, there are a number of parks within one-half mile of Anaheim's city limits. These neighboring parks can play a role in meeting park deficiencies along the City's boundaries. In order to help address unmet needs through use of neighboring cities' parks, the City of Anaheim should actively identify opportunities for cooperative park development and joint programming efforts with neighboring cities.

5.10.4 Role of Other Facilities

Besides its parks, the City of Anaheim owns and operates a number of major recreation related facilities that can serve expanded roles in providing local recreational opportunities. The Anaheim Hills Golf Course and the Dad Miller Golf Course can both serve significant roles by providing golf-related recreational opportunities through the City's recreation program. Additionally, Anaheim Stadium and Anaheim Convention Center operations should be reviewed for public recreational opportunities, and cooperative efforts should be undertaken to expand park and recreation opportunities wherever possible.

5.11 PROGRAMS

5.11.1 Community Service Programs

A Human Needs Assessment and Action Plan has been adopted as City policy regarding the delivery of community services within Anaheim.

The action plan sets several major priorities for the community, including the expansion of services in the following areas:

- Providing resources to meet human services needs.
- Providing necessary facilities to meet residents' service needs.
- Taking a more pro-active role in encouraging public/private partnerships to address human service issues.
- Taking a lead role in coordinating City and non-City resources capable of aiding human service needs.

The focus of efforts in the short-term should be upon senior citizen, low-income households, and households with children. The Action Plan specifies a number of activities that should be pursued immediately to address short-term needs.

Long-term implementation includes a series of objectives, and implementing policies and strategies aimed at generally broadening the role of community service programs in meeting Anaheim's identified needs. Long-term implementation includes the following major elements:

- The provision of appropriate resources necessary to properly meet the human services needs of Anaheim residents. Besides additional general fund resources, these include non-City funding, private sector support, and close cooperation with County, State and Federal agencies.
- The assurance that adequate facilities for community services programs are located throughout the City and are readily accessible. Existing community centers should be expanded, new facilities should be constructed in West Anaheim and East Anaheim, and facilities standards should be developed at the departmental level.
- There is increased involvement of the private sector as a partner in Anaheim's community services delivery system. A marketing program should be developed that clearly shows how the private sector can play an active role. Periodic presentations to business and service organizations should be made. Private sector advocates should be identified and worked with, and incentive programs should be developed. Incentive programs could include density bonuses to developers, tax abatements or deferments, or other financial packages that would encourage the development of facilities and programs with a minimum of direct public funding.
- The continuing development of more efficient and effective means of coordinating the delivery of community services to Anaheim residents and employees. Program priorities for contract service providers should be prepared annually to provide guidelines for program evaluation and funding.
- The development of an on-going needs monitoring program. In-house monitoring capabilities should be developed to track changes and trends in community needs. In addition, annual progress reports should be prepared for public distribution, and as a part of the overall City budgeting process.

5.11.2 Recreation Programs

Plan proposals related to recreation programs are closely tied to the development of future park and recreation facilities, and to the expansion of the community service program. Recreation is partly a function of the availability of space and adequate facilities. The following is a series of plan proposals related specifically to recreation programs.

- Expand space for recreation activities through the development of new local park facilities and community centers. These centers should be designed as multi-purpose buildings able to accommodate a wide variety of recreation programs. At the same time, the City should continue and expand its joint use program with local school districts.

Private facilities suitable for leisure time classes and activities should be identified, and where possible should continue to be used as adjunct class facilities. Meeting rooms, lecture halls, banquet facilities or recreation centers can be used for recreational purposes, often for little or no fee.

- A recreational needs evaluation should be undertaken periodically to directly ascertain what programs the public would like to see instituted. Such a needs evaluation program can be coupled with other surveys in order to reduce costs or redundancy. For instance, a periodic community services needs evaluation is recommended, and can be coupled with the recreational needs evaluation.
- Expand the core program concept to provide recreation programs at little or no cost that meet community service or other basic community objectives. For instance, day care programs for pre-schoolers could be provided free of charge to lower income households, and after-school programs can be instituted in cooperation with the school districts as needed.
- Given the limited resources available to recreation programming, a complete re-evaluation of all recreation programs should be undertaken every five years. This evaluation process should take into consideration changing community needs, conflicts for space, general fund subsidies, and enrollment. Programs that have only marginal utility in light of changing needs, or that may conflict with higher priority programs should be phased out, delegated to the private sector, or re-scheduled to make room for newer programs. This should apply to all programs, including contract and other fee-based classes.
- Joint recreation programming with private sector sponsors should be pursued. Joint recreation ventures can be pursued cooperatively with local employers to provide in-house recreation programs to employees. Other programs can be pursued to make appropriate facilities available, or to jointly sponsor events. Such joint-venture programs also can be used to help underwrite the costs of providing subsidized core programs. For instance, a jointly sponsored Tiny Tots program could be used to provide day care services to employees while also making space available at little or no cost to other children from single parent homes, or homes where both parents must work.

5.12 MEDIANS, PARKWAYS, AND STREET TREES

Plan proposals regarding median and parkway maintenance include those contained in the *Strategic Plan for Anaheim Parks, Recreation and Community Services (March, 1987)*. These actions are summarized as follows:

- Inventory all parkways and medians to determine needs for rehabilitation.
- Continue to maintain a comprehensive tree maintenance program that maximizes the health and aesthetics of the City's urban forest.
- Require that parkways and medians are designed and developed so that they are cost-effective to maintain.
- Develop and utilize standards that will ensure a consistently high quality of parkway and median maintenance.

- Where feasible, introduce new maintenance technology that will increase the efficiency of the overall maintenance program.

5.13 PARK AND RECREATION PROGRAM FINANCING

There is a wide spectrum of potential funding sources for parkland, recreation, and community service facility acquisition and development available to the City of Anaheim. No one source is going to provide the bulk of the monies required; however, creative use of the alternatives available should generate enough funding to allow for development of the parks facilities projected in this Element. Appendix A details a number of these program financing tools.

Funding sources for park, recreation and community service facilities are constantly evolving, and new sources of funds are likely to become available in the future. The City should constantly be aware of new sources, and capitalize on them as necessary. Appendix A is a catalog, and is in no way intended to limit the City's flexibility in securing resources for new parks, recreation and community service programs and facilities.

5.14 UPDATES TO THE PARKS, RECREATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICES ELEMENT

The Parks, Recreation and Community Services Element should be updated every five years to account for changing recreation needs, changing population and demographic trends, and to make necessary changes to the total acres of parkland required, and the distribution of park facilities throughout the City. Ideally, this update should occur as part of a regular update to the General Plan as a whole, and/or as a part of an update to the Parks, Recreation and Community Services Department Strategic Plan.

CITY OF ANAHEIM

GENERAL PLAN

PARKS, RECREATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICES ELEMENT

CHAPTER SIX - RIDING AND HIKING TRAILS MASTER PLAN

The following Riding and Hiking Trails Master Plan is a component of the Parks, Recreation and Community Services Element of the Anaheim General Plan. This document is an update of the Riding and Hiking Trails Element of the Anaheim General Plan, which was originally adopted in July, 1976. Upon adoption, this master plan will replace the Riding and Hiking Trails Element as the basic policy document under which Anaheim's riding and hiking trails system will be developed.

6.1 INTRODUCTION

6.1.1 Purpose

The purpose of the Riding and Hiking Trails Master Plan is to establish goals, policies, standards and strategies aimed at guiding the development of Anaheim's riding and hiking trails system through at least the year 2010. The provisions of this master plan are intended to guide the development of a quality trail system that meets the hiking and equestrian trails needs of Anaheim's residents in a manner consistent with the goals and objectives of other elements of Anaheim's General Plan.

6.1.2 Authority and Scope

In California, the law requires each city to adopt and periodically update a general plan that documents its policies and programs for guiding all future development within its jurisdiction. As part of its general plan, a city may adopt a recreation element that details a comprehensive system of natural areas and public sites appropriate for recreation opportunities to serve the community. A major part of such a recreation system is the riding and hiking trails that are the subject of this master plan.

Pursuant to the recommendations of the *Strategic Plan for Anaheim Parks, Recreation and Community Services (March 1987)*, and under direction of the City Council, a comprehensive update of Anaheim's trails element has been undertaken. In particular, meetings with citizens groups in the East Anaheim area held during the preparation of the Strategic Plan showed strong support for completing the area's riding and hiking trails before the fast pace of new development in the area makes completion of the trail network impractical.

The scope of the Riding and Hiking Trails Master Plan centers on the development of a trail system for hikers and equestrians in East Anaheim. The plan shows the general alignment of

present and future trails, establishes a hierarchy of trails, sets forth development standards for each class of trails, and outlines an implementation program. Policies and plans regarding bicycle routes are outlined in the General Plan's Circulation Element.

6.1.3 Relationship to the General Plan

The Riding and Hiking Trails Master Plan is part of the Parks, Recreation, and Community Services Element of the Anaheim General Plan. As such, it is a portion of the City's General Plan, with equal status to all other general plan policies. This master plan bears a strong relationship to the rest of the General Plan in the following areas:

- Land Use - Trails will be a major land use category in and of themselves at full development of the system. It is through the implementation of the General Plan's land use policies that much of Anaheim's trail system will be developed in the years to come.
- Circulation - Much of the trails system will be developed along existing and future streets, and will become an important element in overall street design. As future streets are dedicated, adjacent trails rights-of-way also will be dedicated. Additionally, trails will form a significant secondary circulation system in east Anaheim for pedestrians and equestrians. Trails not only serve a recreation function, they also are useful for moving about the community away from motorized traffic.
- Open Space - In addition to providing open space, riding and hiking trails link the user with other open space opportunities. This includes off-street access to parks, access to regional recreation facilities, and access to open space areas that would otherwise not be available.
- Recreation - Horseback riding and hiking are major recreational pastimes, and, therefore, serve a critical role in the overall recreation system for Anaheim's residents.

6.2 ISSUES, TRENDS AND GOAL

6.2.1 Increasing Need for Trails

Riding and hiking trails are becoming increasingly popular, and the demand for them will continue to increase markedly as Anaheim, Orange County, and Southern California as a whole continue to grow. In 1987, walking ranked as California's most popular recreational pastime, with approximately three-quarters of all households participating at least once per year. Trail hiking was also very popular, with approximately one-third of all households participating. Horseback riding ranked as a major recreational pastime roughly equal to jogging in popularity. One in eight households went horseback riding at least once per year.¹

¹ California, State of. Department of Parks and Recreation: Public Opinions and Attitudes on Outdoor Recreation in California - 1987. Sept., 1987. pp 16-23.

Because the East Anaheim Planning Area is growing at a rapid rate, with an expected population of 98,949 by 2010, demand for trails will increase significantly due simply to local demand. Besides this, demand for hiking and equestrian facilities generated by those who live in central and western Anaheim, as well as elsewhere in the County, will create increased needs for a complete trail system. The *Strategic Plan for Anaheim Parks, Recreation and Community Services (March 1987)* indicates that completion of the riding and hiking trails network is of major concern to residents of East Anaheim.

6.2.2 Increasingly Limited Trail Development Options

As more land in East Anaheim is converted from open space to urban development, the options for completing the overall trail system will significantly decrease. A number of the trails called for in the original Trails Element adopted in 1976 are no longer feasible due to intervening development with no trail rights-of-way, incompatible development, difficult terrain, or major road realignments.

A strong and detailed set of implementation policies for extending the trail system, and completing it where possible, will be necessary to ensure that, at a minimum, trail easements are dedicated to the City of Anaheim as development continues.

6.2.3 Gaps in the Existing Trails System

There are a number of gaps in the existing trails system due to intervening development, difficult terrain, or lack of appropriate dedication. These gaps mean that major loops in the present trail system are not complete. This gives the whole system an incremental, incomplete character that detracts from the hiking or riding experience and reduces the overall useability of the trails network.

6.2.4 Goal of the Master Plan

Based on the above major issues, and on an evaluation of the existing and planned trails system, the following goal has been formulated for the Riding and Hiking Trails Master Plan:

IT IS THE GOAL OF THE CITY OF ANAHEIM RIDING AND HIKING TRAILS MASTER PLAN TO DEVELOP A TRAIL SYSTEM IN EAST ANAHEIM THAT WILL BE EQUALLY ACCESSIBLE TO ALL ANAHEIM RESIDENTS WHETHER THEY ARE ON HORSEBACK OR WALKING.

- THE TRAIL SYSTEM SHOULD PROVIDE A MIX OF SHORT, MEDIUM AND LONG RIDES OR HIKES.
- THE TRAIL SYSTEM SHOULD TO THE MAXIMUM FEASIBLE EXTENT LINK PARKS TOGETHER.

- THE TRAIL SYSTEM SHOULD LINK WITH ORANGE COUNTY'S REGIONAL TRAILS, TRAILS IN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, AND WITH THOSE IN THE CLEVELAND NATIONAL FOREST.
- THE TRAIL SYSTEM SHOULD BE AGGRESSIVELY IMPLEMENTED AT ALL LEVELS OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT REVIEW TO ENSURE APPROPRIATE DEDICATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF TRAIL RIGHTS-OF-WAY.

6.3 TRAILS MASTER PLAN

The following outlines the basic concepts that underlie the Anaheim Riding and Hiking Trails Master Plan in both graphic and text format. The trails map (Figure 6.1) shows the general location and classification of each trail. The precise alignment of each trail will be established at the time of trail dedication and improvement. The accompanying text describes the role of each kind of trail and other major elements of the trail system.

Appendix B describes each major trail in the Anaheim riding and hiking trails system. There are 63.07 miles of Regional, Backbone, and Feeder Trails designated by this master plan.

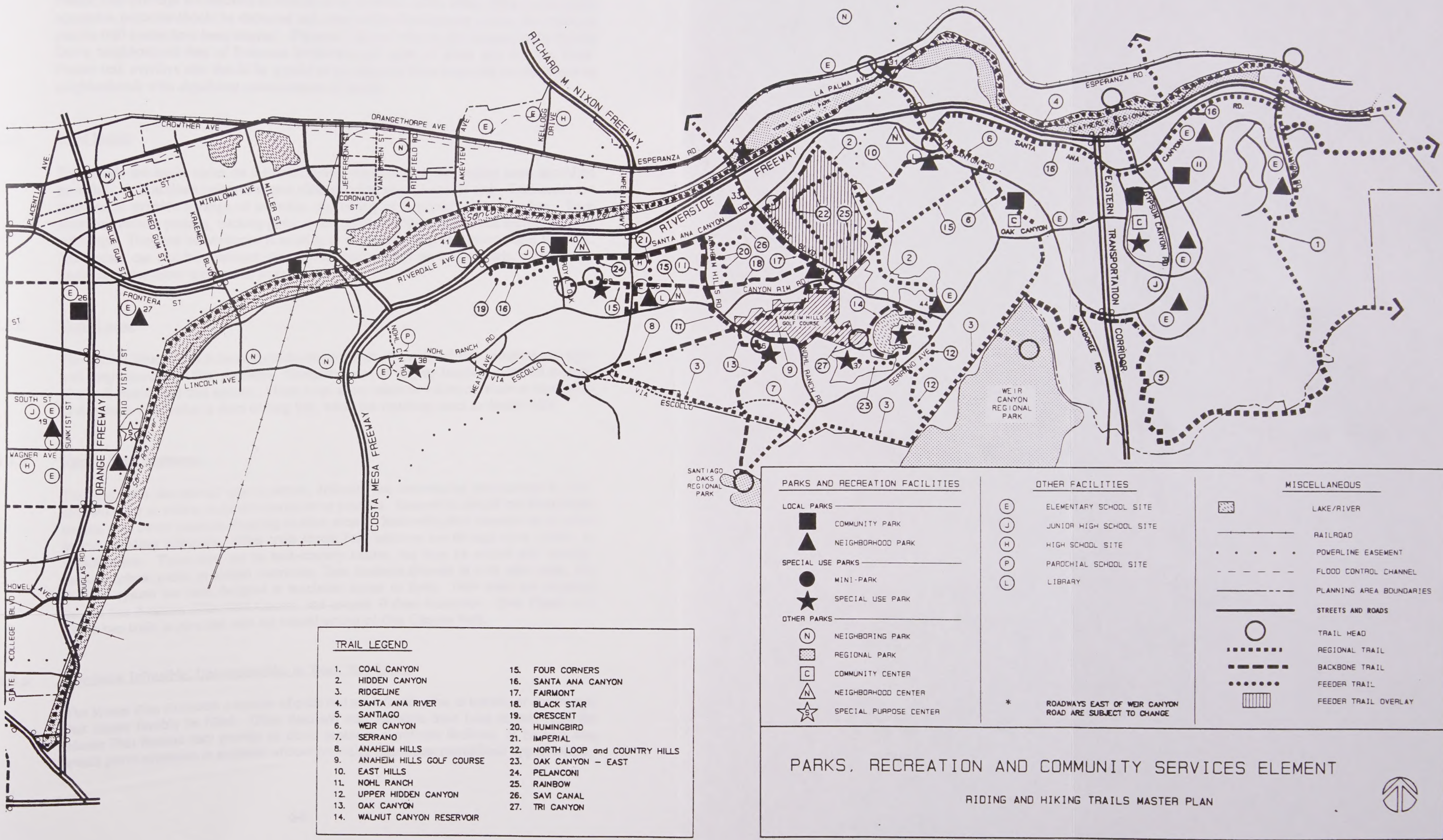
6.3.1 Trails Hierarchy

There is a three-level trails hierarchy.

- Regional Trails - Regional trails are major trails that are included in the Orange County General Plan, and are developed to Orange County standards. Regional trails double as major links in Anaheim's trail system.
- Backbone Trails - These trails are the major links in the overall Anaheim trails system, and provide access out of local areas to the trails system as a whole. Backbone trails are the major feature of the overall trails system. The emphasis of the master plan is upon the development of the backbone and regional trails system, because these trails will do the most to increase access to city-wide and regional recreational opportunities and facilities. These trails will receive priority for capital improvements funded out of the City's budget, or through grants.
- Feeder Trails - Feeder trails are public trails that serve a local purpose, usually in an equestrian-oriented neighborhood. While not as critical as the backbone trail system, feeder trails do serve an important role as short loops.

Feeder trail systems may be dedicated by individual developers, either for riding or hiking purposes. Private trails are not shown on the Riding and Hiking Trails Master Plan map (Figure 6.1). Private trails should remain under private ownership, but shall be provided as a required amenity in equestrian oriented developments. Such trails also shall be designed and laid out to link with the public trails system.

Figure 6.1



PARKS, RECREATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICES ELEMENT

RIDING AND HIKING TRAILS MASTER PLAN



6.3.2 Feeder Trail Overlay

Feeder trail overlays are intended to identify areas in which public feeder trails for primarily equestrian purposes should be dedicated and improved as development occurs, but where no precise trail routes have been mapped. Figure 6.1 shows a feeder trail overlay in the Mohler Drive neighborhood east of Fairmont Boulevard and south of Santa Ana Canyon Road. Feeder trail overlays also should be applied in the future to other areas that are developed as neighborhoods with significant concentrations of horses.

6.3.3 Trail Heads

Trail heads are major nodes on the trails system where resting and staging areas should be provided. It is at these points that most rides or hikes would begin or end. Trail heads are intended to provide a range of amenities for resting or beginning rides or hikes. Such amenities include parking, hitching posts, water, picnic facilities, shade, and appropriate trail markings. They can be developed in existing or proposed parks, or at other major facilities. Trail heads can also be combined with private stables either on a lease basis, a concession basis, or under other appropriate arrangements.

6.3.4 Trail Loops

The overall Master Plan is based upon the development of a series of long, medium and short trail loops throughout East Anaheim. Complete loops of varying length is a critical element of a well established trail system. These loops allow riders or hikers to return to their point of departure after either a short or long trip, while not requiring users to double back.

6.3.5 Varied Trail Segments

Trail segments also should vary in terrain, difficulty and surrounding environment in order to provide for as wide a range of experiences as possible. Some trails should run along urban streets, with direct access to shopping or other areas. These trails offer alternatives to access by car, or along sidewalks. Other trails should link, circle or run through open, scenic, or natural areas. These need not be back-country locales, but may be around golf courses, through natural parks, or around reservoirs. East Anaheim abounds in such open areas, and the trail system has been designed to maximize access to them. New trails are proposed around the Anaheim Hills Golf Course, and around Walnut Reservoir. (See Figure 6.1) These two trails in turn link with the natural setting of Oak Canyon Park.

6.3.6 Eliminate Infeasible, Uncompletable, or Dead End Trails

The Master Plan eliminates a number of trails that are infeasible due to terrain, or due to gaps that cannot feasibly be filled. Other dead-end trail segments have been deleted from the Master Plan because they provide no direct access to significant facilities, or because they would prove expensive to maintain without providing significant recreational opportunities.

6.3.7 Expand Trail System East of Weir Canyon Road

The master plan trail system will be extended in the area east of Weir Canyon Road as the area develops. This includes direct links to the Cleveland National Forest trail network via the Coal Canyon and Santiago Trails, and links to Riverside County's riding and hiking trails via the Santa Ana River Trail.

6.4 IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation policies, guidelines, and standards that provide clear guidance are critical to bringing about the ultimate implementation of Anaheim's riding and hiking trails system. This section details development guidelines, standards, actions and priorities for the overall trail system.

6.4.1 Implementation Policies

- All trail locations shown on Figure 6.1 are approximate. Final trail locations shall be surveyed and mapped at the time of acquisition and development.
- All dedications and/or acquisitions of trail rights-of-way shall link with either a planned or developed trail right-of-way. If there is intervening land, the trail shall nevertheless be dedicated to provide the most convenient or feasible alignment to effectuate such a link.
- Trail alignments and trail head locations shall be established at the time of filing for the first discretionary permit or building permit on any project subject to trail dedication. Trail alignments and trail head locations shall be shown in detail before any application for a discretionary permit is accepted as complete or a building permit is issued. All trails shall follow the approximate alignments shown in Figure 6.1, or they may be aligned in such a manner to meet the purpose and intent of this master plan. Under no circumstances shall the precise alignment of a trail make the completion of any trail loop infeasible, nor shall the placement of any other improvement render the adequate development of any portion of the trail system infeasible.
- Precise trail easements shall be dedicated at the time of development if a trail runs immediately adjacent to, or within, the development's area. Prior to dedication, such alignments shall be approved by the City of Anaheim Department of Parks, Recreation and Community Services.
- All improvements to trail rights-of-way shall be made by individual developers, property owners, or other responsible parties at the time of development. Improvements may be bonded for if they are not completed at the time of development, but fees-in-lieu of development will not be accepted.

- The dedication and improvement of trails or trail heads shall not count as partial fulfillment of any park dedication requirement. Trail and trail head dedication and improvements shall be in addition to all other dedication requirements.
- Backbone and feeder trails and/or riding and hiking related facilities may be provided in addition to those shown in Figure 6.1. Such additional trails and/or facilities should be closely integrated with the required trail system, and should be linked to it.
- Trail heads shall be dedicated and improved to the standards contained in this master plan, and to detailed design standards that will from time-to-time be adopted by the City of Anaheim.
- The City of Anaheim shall develop, use and maintain detailed design and development standards for the future development of riding and hiking trails, and for trail heads.

6.4.2 Trail Development Standards

All riding and hiking trails within the City of Anaheim shall be designed to the following minimum standards (Figure 6.2). These are minimum standards; specific trails may require greater widths, trends or other dimensions as a result of terrain, locational or safety considerations. Final trail plans and specifications shall be approved by the Director of Parks, Recreation and Community Services.

Minimum Width	10 feet
Minimum Tred	3 feet (4 to 5 feet when adjacent to an arterial roadway).
Maximum Grade	7% maximum straight run, with 10% maximum permitted for distances less than 500 feet, and 20% for less than 200 feet.
Horizontal Clearance	10 feet
Vertical Clearance	10 feet

The basic width of riding and hiking trails is 10 feet; however, where the trail abuts or flanks developed or developable land, the trail right-of-way shall be 20 feet with the outer 5 feet on each side reserved as a buffer.

6.4.3 Trail Head Development Standards

Trail heads may vary in size depending on their location, adjacent uses, and physical constraints. The recommended minimum size is one-half acre, however, to allow for adequate parking and facilities.

- Where feasible, trail heads should be placed in or adjacent to parks, in or adjacent to existing or planned equestrian facilities, and should be accessible by automobile.

- Surfacing with well-drained, non-cohesive soils is recommended.
- Amenities shall include:
 - Identification signs, direction signs, and maps.
 - Marked parking stalls long enough for a light truck and horse trailer. Parking lots shall be designed to the Department of Parks, Recreation and Community Services approval.
 - Water for horses.
 - Water for hikers and riders.
 - Hitching posts.
 - Picnic tables.
 - Shade.
 - Rest rooms where feasible.
- All trail head plans shall be approved by the Department of Parks, Recreation and Community Services.

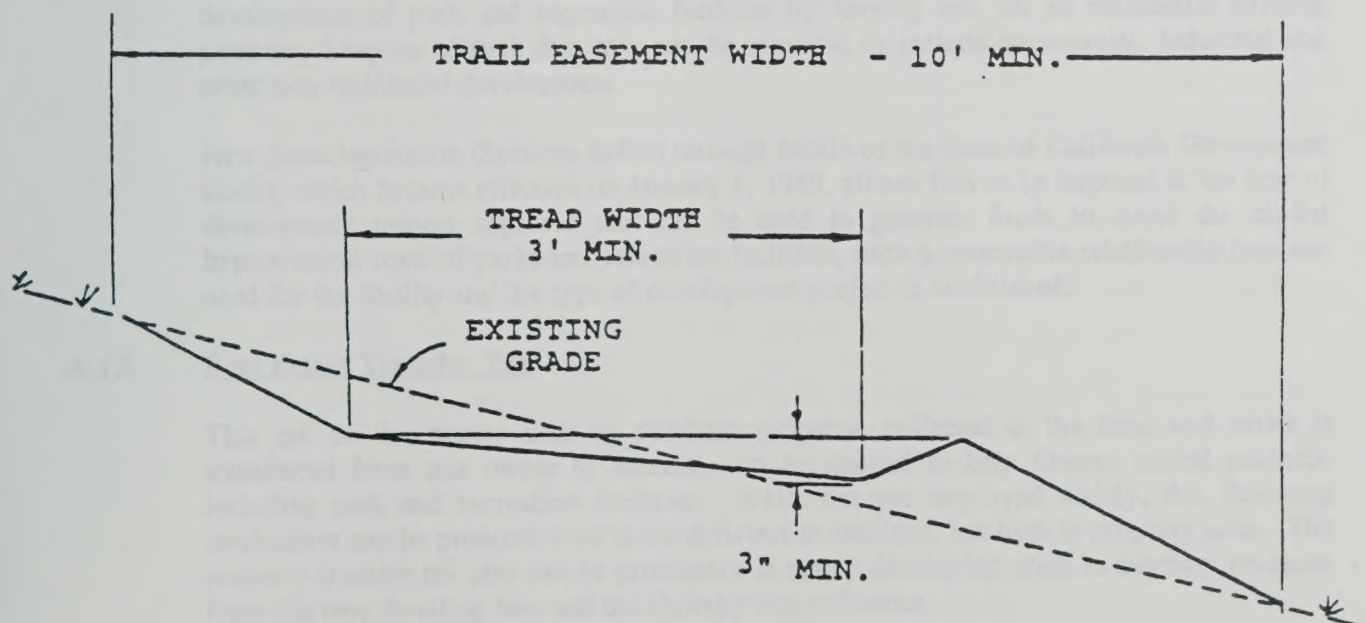
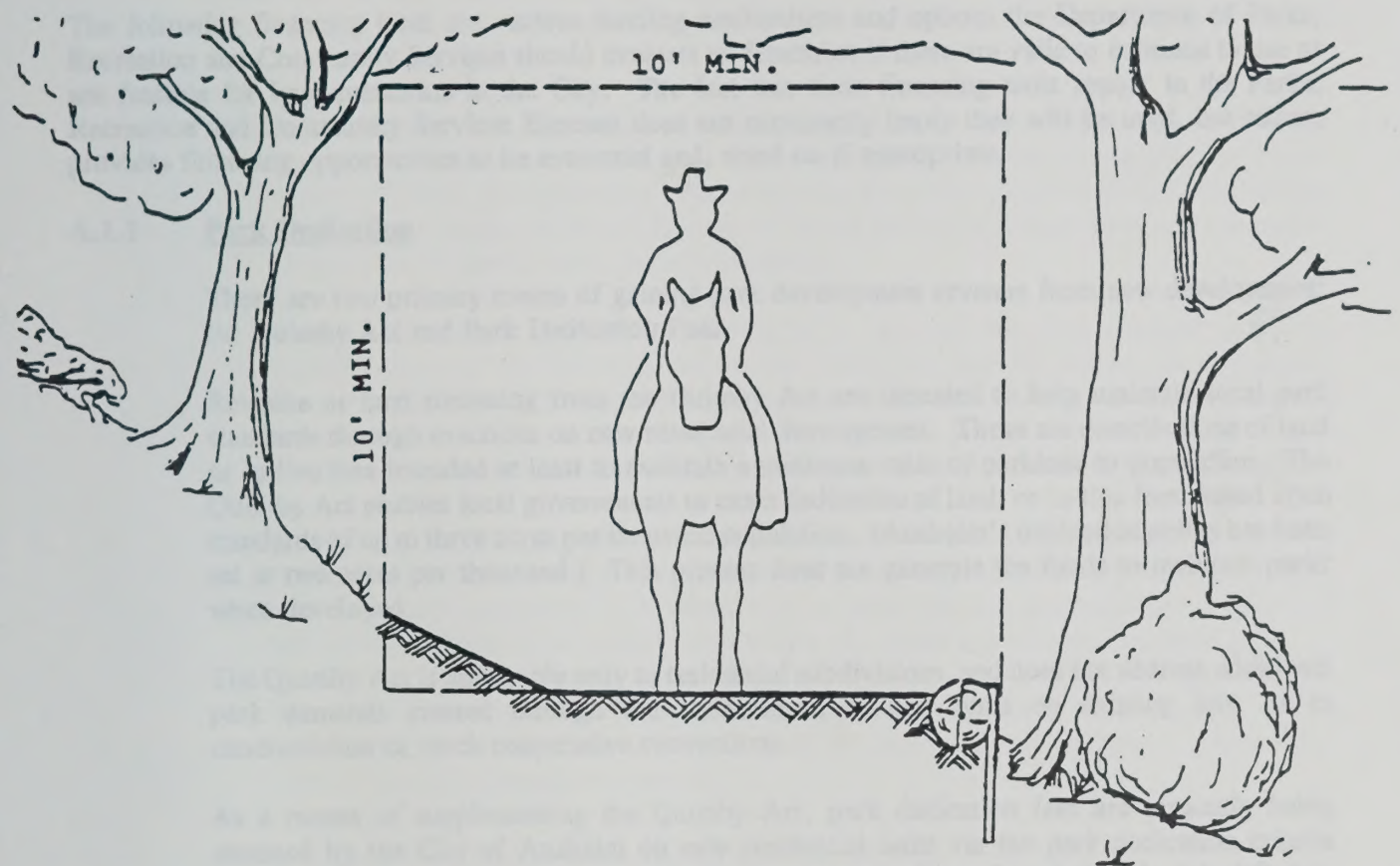
6.4.4 Trail Development Priorities

Acquisition of rights-of-way to connect links or capital improvements to City-owned Regional and Backbone trails shall receive priority for the purpose of budgeting and spending City of Anaheim trails funds, or for the preparation of grant applications. Secondary acquisition or capital improvements priorities shall be placed on Feeder trails. These priorities shall not affect dedications and/or improvements by developers or land owners prior to development.

Within each major priority group, priority should be given to acquisition and capital improvements that serve to fill missing links in established trail loops, or otherwise complete major elements of the system. Major extensions of the trail system should receive secondary priority.

Figure 6.2

TRAILS STANDARDS



APPENDIX A

PARK, RECREATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICES FINANCING TOOLS

The following financing tools are various funding mechanisms and options the Department of Parks, Recreation and Community Services should evaluate to determine if these are valid to continue to use or are feasible for implementation in the City. The fact that these financing tools appear in the Parks, Recreation and Community Services Element does not necessarily imply they will be used, but rather, provides financing opportunities to be evaluated and, acted on if appropriate.

A.1.1 Park Dedication

There are two primary means of gaining park development revenue from new development: the Quimby Act and Park Dedication Fees.

Revenue or land stemming from the Quimby Act are intended to help maintain local park standards through exactions on new residential development. These are contributions of land or in-lieu fees intended at least to maintain a minimum ratio of parkland to population. The Quimby Act enables local governments to exact dedication of land, or in-lieu fees, based upon standards of up to three acres per thousand population. (Anaheim's dedication policy has been set at two acres per thousand.) This process does not generate the funds to maintain parks when developed.

The Quimby Act is applicable only to residential subdivisions, and does not address additional park demands created through the construction of new units on existing lots, or to condominium or stock cooperative conversions.

As a means of supplementing the Quimby Act, park dedication fees are presently being assessed by the City of Anaheim on new residential units via the park dedication criteria (Section 17.08.200 through 17.08.330 of Volume II of the City of Anaheim Municipal Code). Park dedication fees have been used widely throughout the State to raise funds for the development of park and recreation facilities by levying fees on all residential building permits. Levying of such fees also can be extended to include commercial, industrial and other non-residential development.

New State legislation (Sections 66000 through 66003 of the State of California Government Code), which became effective on January 1, 1989, allows fees to be imposed at the time of development project approval that can be used to generate funds to cover the capital improvement costs of parks and recreation facilities, once a reasonable relationship between need for the facility and the type of development project is established.

A.1.2 Real Estate Transfer Tax

This tax on the money used to purchase property, collected at the time real estate is transferred from one owner to another, can be applied to help finance capital projects, including park and recreation facilities. While not yet employed widely, this financing mechanism can be productive for areas deficient in facilities, but high in property sales. The property transfer tax also can be productive in newly developing areas to augment revenues from the new dwelling fees and the Quimby Act ordinance.

A.1.3 Special Districts

A wide array of special assessment district mechanisms are available to Anaheim for the development, and in some cases, maintenance of park, recreation and community service facilities. These districts can be established either in newly developing areas of the City, or in developed areas to provide needed community resources. Voter approval may be needed in some cases.

Benefit Assessment Districts (1911 and 1913 Districts) -An assessment district is not a separate governmental entity, but is a financing tool that provides for funding for a wide variety of public improvements. These districts are a time-honored means of financing capital improvements through a levy on individual parcels of property that can reasonably be expected to benefit from the improvements.

Benefit Assessment Districts only require a vote of the City Council for their establishment, or for the issuance of any bonds to pay for capital improvements. However, if the owners of a majority of the land in the district protest the formation of the district, it will be abandoned. These districts have proven to be a powerful tool in financing the acquisition and development of park and recreation facilities in other cities.

Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972 - This form of assessment district has been widely used to finance landscaping and street lighting projects throughout the State. It has, however, also been used successfully to finance the acquisition and development of park and recreation facilities in both newly developing and already developed communities.

As with 1911 and 1913 Act districts, if the owners of a majority of the land in the district protest the formation of the district, it must be abandoned unless there is a four-fifths vote of the City Council to override.

Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act - These districts are an increasingly important tool for raising capital improvements funds and for generating on-going maintenance revenues in newly developing areas. Park and recreation facilities can be purchased and improved, and on-going operating and maintenance costs can be generated under the auspices of these districts. Formation of a Mello-Roos district requires a two-thirds vote of the voters in the district, unless there are fewer than twelve voters. In this latter case, the vote is by landowners, with each landowner receiving one vote per acre. Because of this requirement, Mello-Roos districts have proven most popular in currently undeveloped areas.

Mello-Roos districts have great potential for financing park, recreation and community service facilities in the undeveloped portions of East Anaheim, and for providing subsequent operation and maintenance revenues.

Community Rehabilitation Districts - These districts are intended to work in conjunction with Mello-Roos, 1911 Act, and 1913 Act benefit assessment districts as a means of financing improvements. Community Rehabilitation districts may be formed by a resolution of the City Council, but may not overlap the boundaries of any redevelopment area. The primary advantage of these districts is that they may issue senior obligation bonds upon a majority (not two-thirds) vote of the voters in the district. Senior obligation bonds are secured by property tax revenues, rather than by assessments.

Facilities Benefit District - This kind of district does not issue bonds to raise the capital for new park and recreation facilities. Rather, fees are collected at the time of new development, and improvements are undertaken on a pay-as-you-go basis.

A.1.4 Redevelopment Areas

Redevelopment Agency tax increment revenues are in some cases used to finance development of park and recreation facilities. These revenues are derived from new development, which creates increased tax revenues (increment) that can be pledged to support bond financing for acquisition and development of park sites or other types of recreation facilities.

A.1.5 Bonds

Besides the financing methods discussed above, bonds can be used directly to purchase and develop park and recreation facilities. Bonds are most effectively used to provide facilities of City-wide importance, rather than to meet local needs exclusively. The following is a summary of the most common forms of bonds that can be used for park and recreation facility development.

General Obligation Bonds - These bonds are issued subject to a two-thirds majority vote of the electorate, and pledge the full faith and credit of the borrower. Because the full faith and credit of the borrower is used to underwrite the bond, rather than specified revenues, this is the least costly form of credit available to local governments. By voting to approve such bonds, voters authorize an increase in their property tax to retire the bonds.

Because a two-thirds vote is required, this form of financing has not been widely used in recent years. However, general obligation bonds elections can be successful if a well-organized and compelling case is made to the local voters for issuing the bonds.

Limited Obligation Bonds - These bonds also are issued subject to a two-thirds majority, but are not secured by the full faith and credit of the issuing agency. Rather, they are backed by specified existing revenues such as sales taxes, property taxes, or use fees. Because no tax increases are required for the issuance of limited obligation bonds, approval by local voters may be easier to get. Nevertheless, a well organized campaign will be required to gain approval of such bonds.

Taxable Municipal Bonds - Because of recent restrictions on the amount of tax-free municipal bonds that may be issued, some cities have begun to issue taxable bonds. Since they are not tax-free, such bonds carry a higher interest rate, but do have the advantage of extending a local jurisdiction's ability to finance capital improvements through bonding. Elections are required to issue such bonds.

A.1.6 Revenues From Other Agencies

The following briefly describes several of the more common revenue sources from agencies outside of Anaheim. Other funding sources may become available in the future, and should be employed as appropriate depending on individual project merits and feasibility.

State Park Bonds and Grants - Many park projects have been financed by grants from State Park Bond funds (the most recent of which is Proposition 70, passed in June, 1988). This source of funds, however, cannot be relied upon as a major ongoing source of reliable funding for capital improvements because overall bond programs must be approved by the voters. The following is a list of major State grant programs available to Anaheim:

- Per Capita Grant Program - This program allocates funds to cities, counties, and other public agencies on a per capita basis to acquire, develop, rehabilitate or restore park and recreation land or facilities. This is a three-year program beginning in 1989.
- Roberti-Z'Berg-Harris Urban Open Space Grant Program - This program has been in existence for a number of years. Cities, counties and qualifying special districts qualify for funds on a 70% State and 30% local agency matching basis. Funds for acquisition, development, special major maintenance and innovative programs are available.
- Trails Grant Program - This two year program provides funding to public agencies and private non-profit groups for the acquisition and development of trails.
- Historical Preservation Grant Program - This competitive grant program is open to public agencies and private non-profit organizations for the acquisition, development, rehabilitation and restoration of historical and archeological resources.
- Urban Forestry Program - This competitive grant program makes funds available to local agencies and private non-profit groups for urban tree planting programs.
- Urban Streams Program - This program is for the acquisition and/or restoration of natural areas that contain streams, creeks and riparian lands. Funding is currently available to public agencies and private non-profit groups on a competitive basis.
- Proposition 99 (Cigarette Tax) - A portion of cigarette tax receipts will be allocated to park and recreation purposes pursuant to the provisions of Proposition 99 passed in November, 1988. The amount of revenues from this source has not been determined yet, but receipts will be divided between state park facilities and local facilities. The fund allocation method will be similar to that of Roberti-Z'Berg-Harris Urban Open Space Grant Program.

Federal Grants - Federal grants also have been a source of revenue to finance acquisition and development of park sites. Federal sources of funds for capital improvements has been declining steeply in recent years. Federal assistance to cities for capital improvements declined approximately 57% between 1980 and 1985, for instance.

There is a proposal that a 50% federal matching grant be made available for improvements connected with the Federal government's Santa Ana River Project program to improve flood control along the Santa Ana River. If approved, and provided Anaheim is eligible for funding, this grant program could be used for park development along the Santa Ana River.

Community Development Block Grants - Community Development Block Grants have been a source of capital funds for park development in several of Anaheim's lower income neighborhoods. This source of funding is likely to decrease significantly, if not disappear, as a viable funding source in the future. It should, therefore, not be relied upon as a major source of park funding for Anaheim's Community Development Block Grant areas.

A.1.7 Ongoing Revenue Sources

Despite the budget constraints implied by Proposition 13 and the Gann limitations, some cities finance acquisition and development of park sites from general fund revenues above and beyond the revenue required to provide ongoing City services.

User Fees - Park and recreation use fees generate revenues from recreation activities. These fees could permit diversion of some general fund revenues to support capital improvements that would otherwise be allocated to park and recreation operations. Anaheim currently charges fees for the use of a wide variety of recreational facilities and programs, including sports facilities, recreation programs, and space rentals. No additional fees are being recommended.

Private Donations - In several instances, private donations have been used to generate capital for development of recreation, educational, and cultural facilities. Private donations are not generally seen as a major source of funding for facilities or services, however.

- Service clubs and businesses can be encouraged to "adopt a park" and provide revenues for the park's operation and maintenance, plus contributions of funds for capital improvements.
- Historically, corporations have donated portions of sites being developed for other purposes for development and operation as a park. In other cases, they have financed facilities within parks (e.g. little league fields) as gestures of good will. There are numerous examples of public recreation facilities that have been constructed, either wholly or in part, with funds donated by the private sector in return for identifying the donors name with the facility itself. The large industrial and commercial base in Anaheim provides an opportunity for generating this type of capital improvement funding.

A.2

PRIVATE NON-PROFIT FOUNDATIONS

Non-profit foundations can be formed and encouraged to provide direct and indirect support in raising funds or other resources for park, recreation and community services programs. This strategy has yielded outstanding results for the City of Anaheim through the Anaheim Community Foundation. This foundation is dedicated to providing and improving park, recreation and community services programs, services and facilities that are not normally provided by government agencies, and that enrich the lives of Anaheim residents.

Since its formation in 1984, the Foundation has supported through its fundraising efforts a number of programs aimed mostly at those least able to help themselves. In addition to a host of smaller programs, these programs include: 1) the construction of a therapeutic recreation center; 2) the enhancement of a senior day care facility for the frail elderly; 3) the development of a housing assistance program for those who are temporarily homeless; and, 4) the operation of a youth tennis program. For its efforts, the Anaheim Community Foundation has received numerous awards, including Disneyland Community Service Awards, a California Parks and Recreation Society award for outstanding contributions to the parks and recreation field, and Outstanding Volunteer Awards from the City of Anaheim. The Anaheim Community Foundation has the potential to expand its influence in Anaheim as it becomes better known through its programs.

A.3

PUBLIC-PRIVATE COOPERATION

In some cases, public-private partnerships can be used to provide recreation facilities. Under many public-private partnerships, the public agency provides land or financing of recreation or other facilities, while the private enterprise develops and/or operates them. Any excesses in revenues may be applied to the provision of local park facilities or the funding of recreation programs.

Many of these programs depend on the availability of excess land large enough to accommodate commercial recreation activities. This need for excess land may limit the applicability of public-private programs in Anaheim's case.

The following are examples of how public-private cooperative efforts can work.

Land Leases - The City provides a site on which private investors develop golf courses, tennis clubs, swimming complexes, or other recreation activities that have significant revenue potential. In San Diego, for example, Sea World, Vacation Village Hotel, Islandia Hotel, Hilton Hotel, Mission Bay Marina, Mission Bay Golf Center, Mission Bay Boat and Ski Club, among others, generate significant revenue from land leases. Land lease revenues from these activities is well in excess of \$5 million a year, and can be used to underwrite the development of local park sites.

Turnkey Facilities - In other cases, because of the public sector's ability to employ tax exempt financing, turnkey facilities have been developed by the public sector and then leased to the private operators on a long-term basis. Lease revenues are normally set to more than

adequately recover the development cost of the facility. Subsequent to the lease's expiration, the public agency will have a fully amortized public recreation facility. This program is widely used to provide highly specialized regional recreation facilities, and may be of limited applicability to Anaheim.

Concessions - Concessions can generate revenues to support recreation programs, or the acquisition and development of other facilities. Concessions can be specialized activities at a larger park, while others can include a complete recreation facility. Typical concession activities include campgrounds, golf courses, equestrian facilities, pony rides, fish-out lakes, boating facilities, group picnicking facilities, baseball or softball diamonds, handball courts, tennis courts, lawn bowling, bicycle rental, miniature golf, driving ranges, merry-go-rounds, electronic game arcades, water slides, rodeo grounds, polo grounds, swap meet grounds, and food and beverage concessions.

Under normal circumstances, concessions are found at larger parks with a regional focus, rather than at local neighborhood and community facilities. Because of this, their applicability to Anaheim may be limited.

Non-Recreation Activities - The large open areas associated with public parks can provide sites for non-recreation activities that can generate revenue from user fees. Among the more financially effective of these are swap meets, the larger of which can produce revenues up to \$1.5 million a year.

Providing meeting facilities is a potent revenue source that is already being capitalized on by the City. Fees for weddings, concerts, consumer shows, bazaars, auto shows, antique shows, etc., are another revenue source for parks with appropriately sized or designed facilities. The aggressive marketing of such facilities can add significantly to local park and recreation revenues.

Providing services such as child care to convention visitors and tourists in a city with large convention centers and tourist attractions can help raise capital to fund local park, recreation and community service programs.

A.4

DEVELOPER INCENTIVES

In Anaheim, residential developers are required to dedicate the equivalent of two acres of improved parkland per thousand residents, or to pay fees in lieu of dedication to fund local neighborhood or community parks. Incentive programs also can be used to gain dedication of land over and above this minimum amount.

One possible incentive is a density bonus program. Under this program, a developer would dedicate an agreed upon amount of land in return for an increase in density permitted in the development. In all likelihood, the increased density needs to exceed the number of potential units lost through the dedication of additional land. As an example, a developer might dedicate 5 acres of land under this program for a bonus of 12 dwelling units over and above what would otherwise be permitted. The units would be constructed elsewhere on the site. This form of density bonus probably would be most effectively applied in the larger development projects.

In Central and West Anaheim another form of density bonus could be used in which a parcel of land is dedicated to the City in return for increased permitted densities on another lot or lots. All lots involved would have to be under the control of a single owner. As an example, suppose a developer owns three lots, all three of which are 5 acres in size. The developer could dedicate one of the 5 acre parcels as a park, while receiving corresponding density increases on the other two sites to make up for the lost units plus an incentive bonus. The Redevelopment Agency possibly could be an active participant in such a program by assembling parcels within established redevelopment areas, and by providing financial assistance when necessary.

The concept of density bonuses can be expanded to include commercial and industrial development by permitting an increase in the amount of development allowed in exchange for park, recreation and/or community service facilities.

Because these two programs are new and untried in Anaheim, as they relate to commercial and industrial development, they will require considerable program development time, and coordination between the Parks, Recreation and Community Services Department, the Planning Department, and the Redevelopment Agency. It should be pointed out, though, that density bonus programs have been used successfully in residential projects to provide public amenities such as low and moderate income housing, recreation facilities, and open space.

A.5 SALE OR LEASE OF SURPLUS LANDS

The sale or long-term lease of land or other capital facilities for which the City has no further use can be a major source of revenue. One-time receipts from the sale of land can be used for the acquisition of new park lands, recreation facilities, or the development of new community service facilities. Revenues from long-term leases can be used to provide facilities or underwrite programs.

It is not uncommon that cities hold smaller parcels that are ideal for private sector use, but which are not appropriate for public sector needs. It is important in any surplus land sales or lease programs that parcels with potential for use as parks are not sold or leased for other purposes prior to review by the Parks, Recreation and Community Services Department. Replacing them could entail considerable expense over the long term, and thus would constitute a lost opportunity. Surplus parcels also may provide opportunities for the trading of land elsewhere in the City with other agencies that own land more suitable for park purposes.

APPENDIX B**RIDING AND HIKING TRAILS MASTER PLAN****TRAILS INVENTORY**

No.	Name	Length (Miles)	No.	Name	Length (Miles)
1	Coal Canyon	3.50	15	Four Corners	4.14
2	Hidden Canyon	2.37	16	Santa Ana Canyon	1.95
3	Ridgeline	5.38	17	Fairmont	1.61
4	Santa Ana River	10.30	18	Black Star	1.16
5	Santiago	4.52	19	Crescent	0.68
6	Weir Canyon	3.68	20	Hummingbird	0.66
7	Serrano	0.97	21	Imperial	0.23
8	Anaheim Hills	1.14	22	North Loop and Country	1.14
9	Anaheim Hills Golf Course	2.50	23	Oak Canyon - East	0.49
10	East Hills	1.29	24	Pelanconi	0.27
11	Nohl Ranch	1.16	25	Rainbow	0.34
2	Upper Hidden Canyon	0.58	26	Savi Canal	0.84
3	Oak Canyon	1.94	27	Tri Canyon	0.61
4	Walnut Canyon Reservoir	1.56	TOTAL		52.74

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